The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,789.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

The Bombay Gazette.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	,, 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 13th November, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,900 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Coleman, will leave for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 11th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received on board on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th November 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Powlis, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 8th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 27th October 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRASSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company can grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Treat from through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 9
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without food

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each months.

In accordance with the above, the S. S. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*, which are chiefly intended for the conveyance of Cargo, but have also limited accommodation for a small number of passengers.

A Steamer will leave Trieste on the 10th November, and return from Bombay about the 15th December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£13	£ 6-15
To Suez	£30	£14-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. and Messageries Impériales Companies, and the Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 250 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety and scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for the service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, and a charge of 10s. per cwt, to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class	£13
Second Class	£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fares; under 3 Free.

REDUCED RATES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O Co:—First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 25th October 1870.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurmatur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	4 0	2 3 0	
Second Class	0 12	1 0	2 8	0 14 0	12
Third Class	0 6	0	1 8	0 8 0	6

The Rewas and Dhurmatur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Dhurmatur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.—In consequence of PRESSING ENGAGEMENTS, the RE-OPENING of the above Studio in Bombay will be DEFERRED till the 15th of November. W. G. STRETTON.

Poona, 26th October 1870.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110 Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123 Rs. 89-8
,, VENICE	,, 128 ,, 88	,, PARIS	,, 205 ,, 136-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHOBEETALOW.

On THURSDAY, the 17th day of November 1870, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. have received instruction to submit to sale by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the representatives of the late Cullianjee Sewjee, deceased, the mortgagee and on account of the mortgagors Gocouldass Mohunjee, Kessowdass Sewdass and Hurryvullub Hurryvullub, the following valuable landed property:—

All that parcel of ground with the messuages standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the western side of Dhobeetalow Street, Bombay, in the sub-district of Bholeshwar, assessed under Nos. 103, 104, and 105, and bounded on the north by the house of Jossabhoy Dadabhoy, on the west by the same, on the south by the property of Failoonjee Dorabjee and Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy, and on the east by the Dhobeetalow Street aforesaid, and now occupied by Framjee Jamasjee Pestonjee Rustomjee.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET.—The 2nd Floor of our Office at No. 25, Apollo Street, being a most airy and commodious place well-suited for a Merchant's Solicitor's or Barrister's Office, and being near to Her Majesty's High Court.

For rent and further particulars apply to the undersigned at ground floor.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th November 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises of Messrs. King, Sugden and Co., Perseverance Foundry, Upper Dunean Road, the whole of the following valuable plant formerly belonging to the Managan Iron Works:—6 months old 1 16-H. P. Portable Engine Double Cylinders with reversing Gear, by Robey & Co. of Lincoln, 1 ditto 10-H. P. single motion by ditto, 1 ditto 8-H. P. ditto by Clayton and Shuttleworth, 1 6-inch Centrifugal Pump, with wrought iron suction pipe, by J. and H. Gwynne & Co. 1 26 feet slide lathe with 20 feet screw 12 inches centre and 12 inches gap, Wrought Iron Cans 2½ and 3 feet Double and Single Crab Winches, Swinging and Guye Cranes, 4, 8 and 2-H. P. Vertical Engines, Punching and Shearing machine, Planing and Wood Turning Lathes, Wrought Iron Press Screw, Circular Saw Benches with Saws, Vertical Saw Bench, Cast Iron Steam Pipings, Lifting and Force Pumps, Four Barrel Large Patent Cycle, A quantity of driving pulleys for Gins, Smith's Tools, Travelling Jacks, Rivets, Hydraulic Pump for testing Boilers, and a large quantity of miscellaneous articles.

N.B.—The above is now on view.

Bombay, 9th November 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.—The ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the CLUB TENT on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 P.M.

8th November 1870.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—An AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 14th instant, to Shareholders registered at this Branch.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 9th November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS.

NOTICE.—On MONDAY next, and on every subsequent MONDAY during this month, A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave NAREL at 6-55 A.M., arriving in BOMBAY at about 10-50 A.M.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th November 1870.

NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to remind their Friends that all SUBSCRIPTIONS to ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for 1871 should be RENEWED by the END of the CURRENT MONTH, in order that instructions may reach England before the end of the year.

Messrs. T. V. and Co. take this opportunity of calling attention to their Terms of Supply, and inviting New Subscriptions.

Price Lists, containing all particulars, may be had upon application, from which it will be seen that PERIODICALS are supplied at rates considerably less than those at which they can be procured from England by post, and NEWSPAPERS (which are posted to Subscribers direct from England) at about the same rates as those charged by other News Agents.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

November 1870.

LETTS' DIARIES, all sizes, Price Lists upon application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHAMPAGNE, slightly ullaged, suitable for CUP or TIFFIN. A few cases of the above to be cleared off at Rs. 15 per dozen, nett.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Tradesmen, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he priloge of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, natives unacquainted with reading, seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

BREAKFAST

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"by a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC and LIVER PILLS

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received up to noon on TUESDAY the 15th November 1870, for the REMOVAL and RE-ERECTION of a GOODS SHED at JULGAUM STATION. Full particulars can be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received up to noon on TUESDAY the 15th November 1870 for the ERECTION of IRON ROOFS at BHOSAWUL as under—

Carriage Shop, 240 feet long by two spans of 35 feet.
Erecting Shop, 150 feet long by two spans of 33 feet.
Drawing and Specification can be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone, Circle, 2nd November 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

TENDERS will be received up to the 16th instant, for the works on Contracts Nos. 3 and 4 between VEERUMGAUM and WUDWAN. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Offices, Fort.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 2nd November 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 55 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of giving their individual support to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Round and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NOTICE.—Lieutenant CHRISTOPHER BANBURY MYERS, deceased.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS, being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having CLAIMS upon or against, the Estate of CHRISTOPHER BANBURY MYERS, late of Halifax, Nova Scotia, a Lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, who died on or about the 6th January 1870, and Letters of Administration of whose Personal Estate and Effects were on the 19th day of October 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES and JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, Esquires, two of the Members of the Firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., of Bombay, are required on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November 1870, to send to the said Administrators, at their office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to JANE GORDON MYERS, widow, the natural and lawful mother and administratrix of the personal Estate and Effects of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have Notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to PAY their DEBTS, or hand over such property to the said Administrators.

—Dated this 29th day of October 1870.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Proctors, Bombay.

NOTICE.—GALDINO JOSE NUNES, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of GALDINO JOSE NUNES, late of Quilimane, in the Portuguese settlements of Mozambique, in Africa, Portuguese inhabitant, deceased, who died on or about the 9th February 1866, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects were on the Sixth day of Au ust 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, British Inhabitants, Esquires, two of the members of the firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., are required on or before the 30th day of November 1870 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, Solicitors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to JOAO DE JESUS MARIA, one of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 19th day of October 1870.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

AT a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BANK of INDIA, held at the Office of the Bank, No. 90 Moody Street, on WEDNESDAY the 19th October at 12 o'clock noon.

PRESENT.

TRIBHOOWUNDASS NUTHOOBHOY, Esq., in the Chair.

Beramjee Naorojee, Esq., Liquidator.	Ludha Purmanund, Esq
Cursondass Nensee, Esq	Muncherjee Nowrojee, Esq
Vassonjee Cursonjee, Esq	Keswojee Dewjee, Esq
Lukhmichund Nanjee, Esq	Peerbhoy Khimjee, Esq,
Samuldass Rughunathdass, Esq	And others.

Proposed by Dr. Beramjee Naorojee, and seconded by Mr. Jadunath Mutteeram,—"That Mr. Tribhoowandass Nuthoobhoy do take the Chair."

The Advertisement convening the Meeting and the Report were read.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Samuldass Rughunathdass,—"That the resignation from 11th July 1870 of Mr. J. A. J. Shaw as Liquidator of the Bank of India be accepted, and that Dr. Beramjee Naorojee be appointed the sole Liquidator."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Cursondass Nensee, and seconded by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee,—"That the Report of the Liquidator and the final Statement of Accounts of the winding up of the Bank of India made up to 15th October 1870, be received, be approved and adopted."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Vassonjee Cursonjee and seconded by the Chairman,—"That whatever Balance that may remain after providing for all the contingent expenses of the liquidation be, and is, hereby presented to Dr. Beramjee Naorojee for his valuable services to the Bank."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Moolchund Khoosali, and seconded by Mr. Keswojee Dewjee,—"That the affairs of the Bank of India are fairly and fully wound up."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr Samuldass Rughunathdass, and seconded by Mr Peerbhoy Khimjee,—"That all Books, Vouchers and Papers belonging to the Bank of India be deposited with Dr Beramjee Naorojee, but that he be not responsible for any loss or damage they may sustain while in his custody."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr Muncherjee Nowrojee—"That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Liquidators, Messrs. A J Shaw and Beramjee Naorojee for the very able and satisfactory manner in which the liquidation of the Bank of India has been completed."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee, and seconded by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee,—"That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair."

TRIBHOOWUNDASS NUTHOOBHOY, Chairman.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 250,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M., to 3 P.M. and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.

Branches:

Calcutta. | Saharunpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realizing interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms: if to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Company in its Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates:—

On gold, silver and sovereigns ¼ per cent

On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandise, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of 3 pie per cent. for the James fund in the Banking business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 31 per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 126-10-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaenee Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALLA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank.

Bombay, No. 67 Calbadavis Road 17th October 1870.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BOATING CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Club will be HELD in the Prothonotary's Office, High Court, on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at five o'clock P.M., when the attendance of Members is requested.

Bombay Boating Club, 7th November 1870.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned will receive TENDERS up to noon on the 12th current, for the SUPPLY of LABOUR on BOARD the B. I. S. N. Co.'s STEAMERS taking in and discharging Cargo. For further information and terms of Contract apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Company, Ld.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of November 1870, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to proceed with the consideration of the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1871.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 4th November 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby INVITED for the PURCHASE of 748 TEAK LOGS and 63 TALDOMS of BLACKWOOD, the Property of the Cochin Government, and lying in the Timber Depot at Ponany.

2. Tenders will be received till TUESDAY the 8th November 1870, and opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry at Ernacollum, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. The Tenders should specify in words at length a rate per Candy all round both for Teak Logs and Blackwood.

4. The Candy is equal in Malabar measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28½ English inches.

5. The contents of each Log will be determined by its actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description; but a deduction of 15 per cent. from the amount sale of the Teak Logs only will be allowed for defects.

6. The Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin, and to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber and Blackwood."

7. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

W. E. ELLICOT,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 29th October 1870.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES.

Prime York Hams, in Canvas.
Wiltshire Bacon, on Cut.
Double Gloster Cheese, on Cut.
Cheshire Cheese, on Cut.
Cheddar Cheese, in Bladders.
Bath Chaps, in Canvas.
Ox Tongues, in Canvas.
Bologna and Oxford Sausage, in Tins.
Oxford Brawn, in Tins.
Pickles, Potted Meat, &c.
Jam, Jellies, Tart Fruits, and Fruits in Syrup.
Somebody's Luggage, in Tins containing 6 dozen each.

J. NEUBERG.

CLARET.

Medoc Vieux, in Quarts and Pints.
Pauillac, in Quarts and Pints.
Margaux, in Quarts.

J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE, OLD INVALID'S WINE.

Sherry from Xeres.
Sillery Mousseaux Champagne.
Sparkling Moselle.

J. NEUBERG.

TO BE LANDED,

Bass' Beer, by Cameron and Saunders.
Guinness' Stout, by Friend.
German Wines.

J. NEUBERG

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

HOLTA PLANTATION.

THE undersigned is authorised to supply private PARTIES and MESSES with Teas at wholesale rates direct from the Factory, at the following rates, free of all charges as far as Bombay, from which place they will be forwarded on by Agent.

Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1-12 per lb. in packets of 6 lbs. each	
Pekoe	,, 1- 8 ,, ,,	4½ ,,
Pekoe Souchong	,, 1- 4 ,, ,,	4 ,,
Imperial Mixture	,, 1- 4 ,, ,,	4 ,,

No orders under 20 lbs. can be executed, and parties wishing Teas in packets must give orders for an even number of packets on account of packing. Smaller quantities can be obtained from Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., Poona and Bombay.

J. UMPLEBY, Manager,
Holta Plantation, Kangra Valley, Punjab.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Spinning shares at increased rates. Land shares closed declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates Per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	603
15,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	165
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,680
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & Chinа	255
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370 nl.
4,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
31,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	120
6,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,950 nl.
500	2,500	all	125p.a*	Alliance Spinning	2,410
100	5,000	all		Bombay	3,090
200	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	940
90	150	150	...	Broach Mills	190
800	150	50	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all		Dhurmsey Spinning	2,025
750	1,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,600
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	950
800	1,500	all	80 p.a.	Oriental	2,040
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,475

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	18.3.0	5 p. c. G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
—	£2	109.1.8	do. Do. New £20 shares
—	£6	43.10.7	do. Do. Do.
—	£100	1,000	do. B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
—	£18	190.5.0	do. Do. New Shares

1,200	2,200	Nov. '66		Back Bay Co.	140
1,500	1,444		...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	0
5,000	2,700		...	Bombay Sh	35

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,350	250p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,400	75p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	680
250	5,000	1,250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	800
1,250	12,000	11,000	300p.	Apollo Press Co.	7,700
200	2,000	all	250p.	Bombay Press Co.	2,085
200	500	all	0 p.	Do. New	515
500	1,875	all	800p.	Colaba Press Co.	6,500
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
1,000	5,000	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,300
300	2,000	1,800		Framji Cowasji Press	910
200	6,000	all	746 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,425
1,200	5,000	1,500	150 p.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
4,000	5,000	2,000	120 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 p.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	370
125	1,000	all	250*	Prince of Wales Press	2,250
225	1,000	750	200 p.	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,075
150	2,000	all	150 p.	Timmevelly Press Co.	1,100
400	1,500	...	...	Zarwar Company	750 nom

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,635
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	159
1,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Hazegon Land	1,000
4,000	1,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	270

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Volation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
—	15	12½		Do. China
—	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
—	—	—		East India Bank's
—	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
—	200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
4,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	30
50	1,000	300	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.c.	Treasher & Co.	375

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10d
London Banks	3 months' sight	1s. 10d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10 3/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par 6
Do.	60 days' sight	99¼
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	228

CALCUTTA.—4TH NOVEMBER 1870.

THE following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, several large and small amounts, at Rs 98, or 2 discount.

5½ per cents, at Rs 113-14 and small amounts at Rs 114-0 and 114-2.

In shares—

National Bank shares, a heavy lot, at Rs 120, exclusive of the dividend.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co. in Liquidation shares, speculations recommenced, at Rs 270 for cash and time-bargain contracts, at Rs 272½, and 275, for delivery in 15 to 20 days.

Dehra Doon Tea Co's shares at Rs 6½.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co's shares, yesterday, at Rs 210.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 8.

Jones, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Service, on duty, from Ireland.
Weir, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Service, on duty from Europe.
Walsh, Quartermaster, Bengal 96th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Greene, Ensign, 79th Highlanders, to join, from Europe.
Pinkerton, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Madras.
O'Brien, Assistant Surgeon, 66th Regiment, on duty, from Deesa.
Ritchie, Quartermaster, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Kearney, Assistant Surgeon, M.D., Bengal Army, on duty, from Aldershot.
Pant, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Young, Ensign, 1-14th Regiment, to join, from England.
Masters, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, to join, from England.
Hope, Ensign, 1-8th King's Regiment, to join, from England.
Story, Captain, 28th Cameronians, to join, from England.
Hogran, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Walker, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, to join, from England.
Thorburn, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to join, from England.
Russell, Lieutenant, 40th Regiment, to join, from England.
Leslie, Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment, the Buffs, to join, from England.
Dudley, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Ireland.
Murtagh, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Ireland.
Murphy, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, from Ireland.
Biggs, Major, Commissariat Department, on medical certificate, from Jullundhur.
Gardyne, Captain, 106th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Umballa.
Boddam-Whetham, Lieutenant, 6th Rifles, on duty, from England.
Ross, Captain, 2nd Queen's, to join, from England.
Close, Major, 45th Regiment, on medical certificate, from England.
Smith, Ensign, 55th Regiment, to join, from England.
Layard, Ensign, 5th Regiment, to join, from England.
Tucker, Quarter Master, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Mocan Mecr.
Beamish, Major, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from England.
Huyshe, Captain, 41st Regiment, on medical certificate, from England.
Kelly, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Boulderson, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, to join, from England.
Joseph, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 8.

Morewether, Captain, 66th Regiment, on medical certificate, to Neilgherris.
Vincent, Ensign, 1st Central India Horse, to join, to Augur.
Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on privilege leave, to Mooltan.
Mason, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Quilon.
Geoghegan, Assistant Surgeon, 83rd Regiment, to join, to Poona.
Earle, Assistant Apothecary, Madras Medical Department, to rejoin, to Madras.
Monteiro, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—8TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal "
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. "
	Wooden Ships "	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. "
	Myrabolms & Cake	£9 7s. 6d. to £9 10s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£9 15s. 0d. "
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship loading
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. "
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
Calcutta	Salt	1s. 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Futtay Salam	Nacoda	Mozambique, Oct. 8.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cochin, Nov. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Sattara (s)	Baldwin	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Sturdy (s)	Smith	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Brig Keeratta Roodrin, to Cochin and Colombo.
Steamer Kolna, to Aden, Judda, and Hoodooda.
Steamer Lord Clyde, to Cutch Mandvee.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 4 Mary Emma ..... Thompson ... Mauritius, Oct. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 4 Futte Allum ....
Fred. Warren ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Hawarden Castle, 1 case cutlery, Aboo Hajee.
Sir John Lawrence, 3 cases fancy vestings, Macdonald, Tweedie & Co.; 56 kegs bird shot, The London A. & A. Co. (Limited); 3 cases glassware, Mahomed Jetha; 16 bales printing paper, King, King & Co.; 8 cases hams, Stenhouse & Co.
Saladin, 2393 boxes sporting gunpowder, Jeevanjee Eduljee & Co.
British Nation, 257 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Medea, 14 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Alabamah (s), 20 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co..
Greenwood (s), 75 cases port, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Fluellin, 50 cases beer, and 10 cases ports, Stenhouse & Co.; 84 cases porter, and 33 cases ale, Eduljee Manockjee Setna.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Camanore, 25 cases claret, Bomanjee Touch & Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Novemhun, 100 barrels American rosin, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 2 cases haberdashery, Jeeva Abdoola.

DAILY EXPORTS.—8TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda (s), 10 bales fish maws, Goolam Hoosan Fazalbhoy & Co.; 7 bales goat skins, Mahomed Corjee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Golconda (s), 40 bales wool, Goolam Hoosan Fazalbhoy & Co.; 35 bales wool, Yussonjee Dewchund; 40 bales wool, Hurjeevun Yussonjee; 4 bales wool, Mogjiee Ramjee.
The Foundling, 90 bales cotton, Hoorjee Jeenna; 44 bales cotton, Runsoredlall Geerdhurlall; 42 bales cotton, Megraj Jugonath; 110 bales wool, Bhimjee Caujee.
Caranjah, 136 bales cotton, Govindram Jaigopall; 100 bales cotton, Maljee Ruttonsey; 40 bales cotton, Chutroobhoy Harry & Co.
Glensannox, 120 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee & Co.; 9 bales wool, Lelladhur Govindjee.
J. C. Bottlebhoy, 50 bales cotton, Pestonjee Manuckjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 29 chests Malwa opium, Nursey Kossowjee & Co.
97 bales cotton, Himatram Keerichund; 1 bale white twist, and 9 pieces elephant teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram; 33 chests Malwa opium, D. D. Ghandy & Co.; 5 chests Malwa opium, Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungda; 34 chests Malwa opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 18 chests Malwa opium, Ramdass Khemjee & Co.; 23 chests Malwa opium, Eduljee Framjee & Co.; 1 chest Malwa opium, Jumjibhoy Peerbhoy; 5 bales Grey T. Cloth, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 15 chests Malwa opium, Ramedias Brothers & Co.; 85½ chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 23 chests Malwa opium, Hujareemul Nursecdass; 20 chests Malwa opium, Heeralall Ramgopall; 8 chests Malwa opium, S. E. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa (s), 20 chests Malwa opium, E. G. Abraham; 11½ chests Malwa opium, Vullubram Hemchund; 75 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 25 chests Malwa opium, Hujarymul Nurseedass; 41 chests Malwa opium, Churugram Jeesram; 10 chests Malwa opium, S. E. Sassoon.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

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FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Under MR. MCDONALD and MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL,
Under MRS. MCDONALD and MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.
The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, leading up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.
The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture.
English Grammar and Composition.
Writing and Arithmetic.
History.
Geography, Political & Physical.
Map-drawing.
Algebra and Euclid.
Latin.
Marathi.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needlework.

FEES :—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class..... 7½ "
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10 "
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music.....Rs. 10

BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON. }

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

DEATH.

CRANENBURGH—November 2nd, at Calcutta, from the effects of chronic diarrhœa and enlargement of the spleen, F. M. Cranenburgh, aged 58 years 6 months and 10 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BATEMAN—October 26th, at Secunderabad, the wife of Dr. Bateman, 4th Regiment M. N. I., of a son.]

DEATH.

HARCOURT—October 17th, at Matturatta, Ceylon, Albert Jackson, 4th son of the late Geoge Simon Harcourt, Esq., aged 29.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

MCVITTIE—October 26th, at Jaulna, Deccan, the wife of Assistant Surgeon C. E. McVittie, 1st Regiment, Hydrabad Contingent, of a son.

DEATH.

MILRICK—October 28th, at Burhee, on the Grand Trunk Road, Mary Jane, widow of the late Lieutenant James Milrick, Commanding Fort Michnee, aged 25 years 3 months and 14 days.

NOTICE.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1870.

Now that Paris has determined to resist we may try once more to estimate its chances of resisting successfully. But before doing so it will not be out of place to remark that Paris cannot be bombarded until the Germans have secured more forward positions. And the reason is this. The thickly-inhabited parts of the sacred city are some thousands of yards from the enceinte. But a small portion of the densely populated quarters stand on the left bank of the Seine; and the major portion, on the right bank, is further from possible hostile cannon than that on the other side of the river. It would be useless to pound the comparatively open spaces with shells, and unless shells can be thrown four miles and a half they cannot be made to alight in the houses on the left bank. For the German batteries are not likely to be less than a mile from the forts, and the most favourable points at that distance are more than four miles from the streets on the left bank. The nearest point is on the heights opposite Ivry and Bicetre, and every other position that may be selected adds to the length of range. On this side only can bombarding batteries be estab ished within four miles of the object. What useful military purpose could be served by throwing shells into the skirts of the city on the left bank? We have assumed that the Germans are established on the heights about Villejuif; but we have no proof that they are so near. There is a point beyond the reach of either Mont Valerien or St. Denis where batteries would be within three miles of the populous parts of the town. It is the point opposite Batignolles, where the Western Railway crosses the Seine; but access to the peninsula is assumed to be closed by the redoubt at Genevilliers; yet it is on this side that the chances of bombarding Paris appear least unfavourable. Unless, therefore, the Germans have guns of enormous range, say from four to six miles, they cannot bombard Paris. What they can do is to bombard the enceinte, if that is of any use, and bombard the forts. Nothing but constant and successful sorties can prevent these operations.

Dismissing the bombardment as an element in the plan for compelling a surrender, we may ask what are the chances of the besieged? First as to numbers. There are two millions of people in Paris. In order to put their case most favourably let us admit that one-fourth consists of fighting men; and that General Trochu can command the services of a force 500,000 strong. Let us further suppose that since September 20 this force has undergone constant drill, has been compactly organized, and will grow more efficient every day. We may admit that a month hence the Parisian army will be as good as any in the world. But observe—it is and must be *all Infantry*. And for a good reason. Field Artillery and Cavalry are dependent upon Horses for their existence; horses are dependent on forage; and, although stores of forage may have been laid up since the capture of Sedan, it is not likely that forage for three or even two months was placed in store. Forage does not grow on the boulevards or in the suburbs. Part of the supplies must have been eaten up by the sheep and cattle, and if Artillery and Cavalry horses are fed on grain the amount they consume will be abstracted from the quantity required by the population. Now the lack of Cavalry and of field guns seriously limits the offensive value of the huge garrison. They can undertake no movements in the field without guns, for the *mitrailleur*, although it can be moved by men, is a poor substitute for cannon. Thus, however excellent the soldiers of Trochu may become, they cannot break through the investing force, establish a communication with an army outside, and open a road whereon provisions can be carried into the town. The limits of their operations beyond the girdle of forts is the range of the fort guns. On that comparatively narrow field they can act offensively, and, if daringly and skilfully led, they can play a strong part; but beyond that area their value is nothing, for the best Infantry in the world cannot stand up against the three Arms combined. Hence the 500,000 men, if there be as many, will be mainly useful in defensive operations; by their own unaided efforts they cannot escape out of the space in which they have been enclosed; and those who reckon on seeing a well-trained army issue from Paris have left the essential element of horses out of the calculation. Paris, therefore, must be defended like any other fortified city, by sorties and the fire of artillery from fixed works. And were it not that there is a terrible enemy within we should hold that Paris would resist for months. The strength of the forts is undeniable; beyond these lies the enceinte, itself a formidable work; defenders abound; and munitions are not likely to be wanting. A regular siege of two forts would cost a great many lives; and when obtained would not involve the surrender of the city. But there is a foe inside who is every day advancing on the inhabitants, and must even now be descried, Famine; and famine is irresistible. Against this stealthy and overpowering foe, we have to set the effect of winter weather on the besiegers; but born and nurtured mostly in a harsh clime, severity of weather, added to exposure and hardship, cannot work in the German camps with the deadly precision of Hunger in the French garrison. As long as they have food the Parisians, fortified as they are, will be able to fight; but there must be a limit, and not a distant limit, to the stores of food, both public and private. When that is reached, neither valour nor hardihood nor endurance, nor even despair, will avail—nothing but surrender; and surrender only will save life if it take place before the end has come. We say nothing of the probability of dissensions within; we credit the Parisians with a single-minded passion to serve their country.

There remain to be considered the chances of relief by an external force. Will M. Gambetta be able to raise an army or armies in France south of the Loire? Here all is conjecture. There are men in hundreds of thousands, undoubtedly; but that, three weeks ago they had not obeyed the call of the Provisional Government is plain from the fact that M. Gambetta, himself, felt it necessary to talk of rousing the Provinces from their "torpor." Not one single item of news betraying any symptom of an extensive rising has reached these shores. On the other hand General von Werder has been able to capture Dijon and prove the insubstantial character of the Garibaldian levies in that quarter; while General von der Tann cannot be thrust from the Loire. Lyons is preparing for defence, and Marseilles has become tranquil; but we do not hear that the southern men are collecting in masses and moving up to the Loire or any other rendezvous. We are well aware that large levies might be made and no intimation of the fact reach the outer world. But the political and social condition of France afford ground for the belief that no hearty response has been given to the cry of Paris for aid. The political organization of France was solely dependent on Paris. When Paris was first revolutionized and next invested the links of authority fell apart in all directions. Each locality was left to itself; the Prefect was no longer dominant; the Mayor was at the mercy of his fellow-citizens. The artificial bonds of cohesion having snapped, unity of effort became impossible. Who was to give orders, who could give orders with the certainty of being obeyed? There were no powerful landed proprietors; no nobles; no country gentlemen: there was nothing but the disjointed framework of the Imperial system. In short there were no strongly-rooted centres in the departments having interests in common, and politica, relations with each other. Politically France has had to be organized afresh in the face of the foe; and organized without effective impulsion from Paris. In time the thing might be done; but the Germans do not give time. Socially, the condition of society is not favourable to a common spontaneous effort. There are millions of proprietors in France. They cling desperately to the patches of soil they call their own, and whence they derive their subsistence; and they are naturally loth to leave the homestead and field in order to fight Germans. A strong Government in Paris compelled them to send their sons; but the strong Government has disappeared; the arm of compulsion has been destroyed; and instead of an order from the Prefect supported by bayonets and gendarmes, there is only an eloquent proclamation from M. Gambetta. The peasant proprietor watches his little field, and heeds not the eloquence of the energetic Deputy. Combined with the disruption of political bonds and the attachment to a near and visible self-interest, there is the difficulty of obtaining arms, accoutrements, uniforms, officers. Infantry can be speedily manufactured, providing arms and officers can be found; but neither Artillery nor Cavalry can be improvised. Then there is the additional fact, that the Germans are in force sufficient to break up any military organization that comes within reach; and have now become powerful enough to seek them out. Released by the fall of Metz, one army threatens the Northern Maritime Departments; another is en route for the South; while a third moves up to Paris. Very soon Lyons may be cut off from direct communication with Tours, and M. Gambetta may have to seek a refuge in Poitiers or Nantes. Under these circumstances what chances, we ask, are there that an army of relief can be raised in time to avert the fall of Paris? One is at a loss to conjecture the grounds on which the Government in Paris are acting; for, looking dispassionately at the condition of affairs, one does not see even a plausible reason for a hope that, however desperately the Parisians fight and endure, they can be saved from ultimate surrender. Here are some further probable results of making France an Elective Monarchy?

WE learn that Colonel W. H. Holland, C.B., Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary General, will act for Colonel Dunsterville during his absence.

THE following telegram has been received at Calcutta from the Conservator, Chittagong :—"The missing crew of the vessel John Banks arrived last night. All well."

COLONEL J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, C.S.I., Staff Corps, Commissary General, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

THE "Central India Times" learns that a project is now before Government, for the redistribution of cantonments. This arrangement is likely to affect some of the principal military stations in the Central Provinces. Jubbulpore will in all probability be deprived of its European regiment, and other stations will benefit by the scheme.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM (we learn from the Agra paper) has ordered out from England a steam launch, which he has informed the Benares municipality, he will give them as a present in remembrance of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh's visit. The launch is to be called the "Alfred." The Maharajah has further proposed to erect a Town Hall at Benares at an expense of Rs 20,000.

These munificent gifts have been suitably acknowledged by Sir William Muir.

THE Viceroy was expected in Calcutta on Tuesday. The Sonepore Races having been unavoidably postponed. His Excellency resolved to improve the shining hours by a visit of inspection to the studs of Ghazeepore, Komualee, Buxar, and Poosa. The Viceregal Staff were left at Benares, Major Bourke alone accompanying the Viceroy. Mr. Girdlestone arrived at Calcutta on Friday, and Mr. Aitchison was expected on Saturday. On Friday next the Legislative Council will resume its labours in its winter quarters.

THE "Englishman" learns on reliable authority that Messrs. Thomas Wilson, Sons, and Co., of Hull, are going to establish a regular line of steamers between Calcutta and London. These steamers will be eminently adapted for carrying passengers, being fast and very powerful, and provided with all the comforts of the well-known Cunard line, ladies' saloons, state cabins, smoking rooms, and spacious dining saloons amidships, besides having extensive bathing accommodations. The second-class cabins will also be fitted up in an excellent style. The first steamer is due in the river about Christmas time, and will start on her homeward voyage about the 15th of January.

WE regret to learn (from the "Bangalore Herald") that Mr. Willoughby, of the 21st Fusiliers, and Assistant Inspector of Musketry, fell from his horse coming from the Ranges on Tuesday morning about half past ten, receiving serious injuries. He appears to have fallen suddenly, his head coming violently against the ground, and the accident happening opposite the Chief Commissioner's residence, Cubbon Road, he was carried into the house and received every kindness and attention. He was immediately seen to by Dr. Bird, of the 27th N. I., and afterwards by Dr. Longheed, the surgeon of his regiment. As the symptoms were more of concussion of the brain than sunstroke, he was able to be moved to his own house, on Wedesday morning, comparatively recovered.

RESIDENTS at Vepery want to raise a memorial window to the Rev. Mr. Seymour who perished in the railway accident. Their claim upon "the public of India generally" is criticised by the "Madras Mail," which observes—

"Mr. Seymour had only been ninemonths in India when he met with his death, and however much he may in that short interval have endeared himself to his congregation at Vepery, he certainly could not have done anything of eminent importance for India at large. The loss is Vepery's loss; the window should therefore be Vepery's window. The melancholy circumstances attending Mr. Seymour's death should not blind the Church Committee to simple facts. They are busy on memorialising a railway accident, rather than its victims. They say that 'having in view the sad accident' they feel 'justified in going beyond the people of their own parish and in appealing to the public of India generally.' It would almost seem that they consider that while a clergyman who fell a victim to disease in the first year of his service would have no title to a memorial, one who had been killed in a sad accident would have founded a claim to exceptional honors of a monumental kind that should be recognised by the whole country."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 7TH NOVEMBER, 5-30 P.M.

The Paris Government of France refuse the offer of an armistice.

LONDON, 8TH NOV., 2-50 A.M.

The Prussian refusal to allow the provisioning of Paris caused the rejection of the armistice.

Indecisive fighting in the east of France continues.

Fort Mortier, near Neuf Briesach, capitulated.

At Lyons the country people are flocking into the city. Defensive preparations are actively progressing.

The Tours Government have ordered the arrest of Marshal Bazaine, if found in France, for treason in surrendering Metz.

At Marseilles tranquillity has been restored.

By Indian Telegraph.

CALCUTTA, 8TH NOV.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived here this morning. The Volunteers formed a guard of honour.

EXPULSION OF JESUITS FROM MARSEILLES.

THE *Semaphore de Marseilles*, of October 14, contains an *arret* by the Administrateur Supérieur des Bouches-du-Rhone, of the previous day's date, decreeing the expulsion of the Jesuits. After a lengthy preamble, the decree says—(1). The congregation of the Jesuits at Marseilles, having no legal existence, is and remains dissolved. (2.) The Jesuit fathers put under arrest shall within three days be conducted beyond the frontiers of France. (3.) All the real estate forming the establishment known under the name of the Mission de France and its dependencies of what nature soever, shall provisionally, and till it may be disposed of by statute, be placed under sequestration.

Amongst the reasons for this step mentioned in the preamble the principal seems to be that the congregation of Jesuits has lately been a centre of political intrigues.

INCIDENTS OF THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette* writing from a station in Rajpootana alludes as follows to the recent visit of the Viceroy :—

"The reception at Jeypore was a great success. In Ajmere they were less fortunate. Every one seemed to be playing at cross purposes. The arch (!) was a failure. The illuminations were a failure. No one knows whether the fireworks were a success or a failure, for nobody saw them! The most active fellows were the police, who from morning to night abused every one in the most obscene language possible. The Rajahs and big-wigs came in for a share of their abuse, and have returned to their homes with no very exalted opinions of the preservers of the public peace!

"Nusseerabad does not seem to have been an improvement on Ajmere, but rather, if possible, worse. When the Viceroy came up to the bungalow that had been prepared for him, he found it locked, and the chowkedar in charge had gone to the bazar, had taken the key with him, and could be nowhere found. After considerable delay he came and the bungalow was at last opened. The "preparations" made were represented by one chair, a table, and a native bed, the *newar* of which might have, without the slightest disadvantage, been a trifle cleaner. The Viceroy's Staff occupied half the bungalow. No other preparation was made in it, so you may imagine the condition in which they found themselves. A parade was gone through, and the barracks were inspected. You will hear more of them by and by; the real cause has at last been discovered.

"The Ajmere police corps has again been formed into a local battalion. Nothing but infatuation would have made it anything else. Tardy justice has at last been done.

"The Viceroy is anxious to appoint political Agents to all the States of Rajpootana; and a Commissioner to Ajmere."

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 8th Nov. 1-30 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 8th Nov., 2-30 A.M. via Turkey, 4th Nov., 2-40 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 8th Nov., 2-10 A.M.; via Turkey, 6th Nov., 2-6 P.M.; America via Russia, 6th Nov., 3 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY LESSONS FROM THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Artillery and Infantry of the Prussians do not seem to call for much comment during the war: our Artillery and Infantry have not anything to learn from them, and are superior to any in the world. The ideas that gained ground after the Crimean war and the Italian campaign of the French, that the more rapid and less mechanical movements of an army were better than the slower and more exact manœuvres that were inculcated on our men, are, I think, losing ground, and we have realised by the experience gained by the late war the advantages of the machine-like movements peculiar to British Infantry and characteristic of the Prussians. The *elan* or dash of the French may be very well as long as they are victorious, but it is in moments of doubtful victory, and when the first rush has been withstood, that this loose style of movement is ruin; men accustomed to act too much by themselves are more apt to be dismayed when repulsed, and discipline, at all times difficult to maintain when men are excited in conflict, becomes hopeless under these circumstances. There are two points, however, in the conduct of the Prussian Infantry which cannot be too often impressed on our Infantry, and those are, to avail themselves of every bit of cover while advancing to the attack and of reserving their fire until they can make sure of its being effective, and not to throw it away at too long ranges. There should be no difficulty in getting British soldiers to accustom themselves to this, as coolness and steadiness have ever been their attributes, and it only needs the constant injunctions of their officers to make this habitual. I think there is room for improvement in the way junior officers of regiments are instructed in their duties. In my opinion every officer should be able to manœuvre his regiment equally as well as the commanding officer, and this can only be attained by allowing junior officers frequently to command their regiment on parade under his supervision. Granted all officers receive constant theoretical instruction, and most of them are well up in "the book"; but how many can apply this knowledge practically, and readily hit upon the manœuvre which will bring their regiment most quickly into some required position. This then is where they require practical instruction and that confidence in their knowledge only to be gained by actual practice. I would have every officer thoroughly acquainted with many species of outpost duty: able to choose positions, strategically selected—to sketch the country surrounding, give reasons for their selecting their positions, and able to give an outline of what their manœuvres would be in the event of their being attacked and forced to retire on the reserves and main body, and how they would act under certain conditions. All this, by constant practice, in time of peace, would teach them lessons which they would be able to apply in time of war to any position in which they might find themselves; and the fact of the men, knowing, and having confidence in the ability of his officer, as shown in time of peace, would make them depend on and obey him! I would also have the Infantry officer tolerably acquainted with the uses, capabilities, and objects of Artillery—an arm he is constantly called upon to act in concert with!

Our Artillery, as I said before, is I believe equal to, if not better, than any in the world, both as to theoretical and practical knowledge, discipline and organisation, and is, I think, better armed. The officers are as a rule better acquainted than their brethren of the line with their drill, and always able to manœuvre their batteries; but even among them there is, I think, room for improvement. They should (I mean the juniors) have more frequent opportunities given them of handling brigades of batteries, and so being able to apply the movements of a single battery to that of brigades. They should be instructed and practised in selecting positions for guns, with regard to the object to be gained. They should have a general idea of how guns should be placed to assist Cavalry or Infantry when attacking or retiring. Should be intimately acquainted with the quantity of carriage required for the transport of guns, waggons, horses, men, and spare ammunition, especially now that everything is done by railways. They should know exactly the number of trucks, waggons, and carriages required, and should with their men be constantly exercised in packing their guns and ammunition on all patterns of trucks or carriages; and division officers should know the exact carriage required for

A CURIOUS CASE OF CHEATING.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Oomajee Kedarjee and four others were placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, the first two charged with cheating and dishonestly inducing one Nusserwanjee Pallonjee to deliver to them Rs. 685, and the rest with abetting the aforesaid offence.

Nusserwanjee Pallonjee said—I keep a liquor shop in Meadow Street, and live near Manockjee Sett's agiary. I know the five prisoners. On the 12th ult. at about 11 o'clock A.M., prisoners Nos. 1 and 2, Oomajee and Babajee, came over to me at my shop. I have known Oomajee for some time before. He introduced Babajee to me as a relative of his, and added that whilst he was digging lately at Callian he discovered a potful of old square rupees. Oomajee further asked me if I would buy them. I told Oomajee I would give a final answer after seeing a sample, and Oomajee promised to get a sample on the following day. Next day at about 11 o'clock A.M. the said Oomajee and Babajee again came over to the shop and handed two rupees to me, the same now shewn and marked A. as samples. I told them I would have them examined and give a reply next day. Next day Oomajee and Babajee again came to the shop at 11 o'clock a.m. I asked them how many rupees of the above description they had, telling them at the same time that I had found the samples to be of silver, and worth each from twelve to thirteen annas. Oomajee said he had one thousand rupees of the kind, and that he would charge Rs. 800 of the present currency. At last it was agreed that I should pay Rs. 650 to Babajee and Rs. 35 to Oomajee as his brokerage. Oomajee then said, "Have your money ready; we shall fetch the rupees at about 5 o'clock in the evening to-day." So saying both the prisoners left, but did not come over in the evening as they had promised to do. Next morning at about 10 o'clock, Oomajee came over alone. I asked him how it was he had not come over the preceding evening. Oomajee said it was rather too late, and he did not like to run the risk of fetching a large amount at a late hour. He then told me to have my money ready in the evening, when he said he would fetch the rupees. At the same time he asked me in what shape I had the money. I told him I had it in the shape of ready cash. He told me he would not find it safe to carry cash to Callian, and begged that I should have in lieu of cash currency notes for ten rupees each. I consented, and told Oomajee to come over as early as possible, and later than 5 P.M. He left, promising to come over at 5 P.M. Meanwhile I arranged to get notes each for ten rupees in lieu of the cash I had. Afterwards at about 6 P.M., Oomajee came over alone after lamplight. He said, "Come and take delivery of the rupees, and take your money with you." I said to him, "Call the man here with the rupees, and I shall take delivery and pay him." He said, "There are a great many customers here in the shop; it will be better if you go with me to the corner of the street close by, and take delivery and pay the price." On this I took out of my box sixty-six notes each for ten rupees and twenty five rupees in cash, and handed them to my son Manockjee. My servant, Vittoo Bhawoo, and I then went along with Oomajee, Manockjee having the aforesaid money in his coat pocket. On our arrival at the corner of the street, I asked Oomajee where the man was. He said he was standing further on. We walked onwards and I again asked Oomajee where the man was. Oomajee pointed his finger towards the rear of Watson's building. Here we found the prisoners Babajee and Rama; and at the distance of about fifteen paces two more men, one of them looking like the prisoner Narayen. I asked Babajee where the rupees were. He said, pointing out prisoner Rama, "This man has them." Rama had a bundle under his arm. I asked Babajee to undo the bundle and let me see the rupees. Babajee took the bundle from Rama, and putting his hand into it, produced a rupee and handed it to me saying, "Here, you may have this examined, if you wish." It is the identical rupee now shewn and marked B. Leaving my son Manockjee behind me, I returned to my shop accompanied by Vitto, and tested the rupee by putting it into fire. I found it to be genuine silver. I told my servant Vitto to go and tell my son Manockjee to take delivery of the rupees and pay for them. He left. In the course of an hour Manockjee and Vitto returned to the shop together with the bundle containing the rupees. This was at about 8 P.M. They gave me certain information, and I put two of the rupees from the bundle into the fire. I found they easily melted away as if they were tin or lead. I secured the bundle in my shop, and proceeded to make a search for the prisoners, but could nowhere trace them. Next morning at about 7 o'clock I gave information at the Mazagon Police Office, and I was eventually referred to the detective police. The same night at about half past 9 o'clock, I saw all the five prisoners at Khan Bahadoor Akbar Allee's quarters. In their presence and hearing I explained to the Khan Bahadoor all the above particulars, and produced the the aforesaid bundle of false rupees. I indentified the prisoners. None of them made any remark in reference to what I said. The police made certain enquiries of the prisoners. I did not hear them. At about 10 P.M., I went with prisoner Oomajee and Vithoo Jemadar to the Duncan Road, where prisoner Oomajee pointed out a Marwaree's shop. Here we found the witness Tulla Peetta. Oomajee removed from him a silver bangle and a silver waistchain, and delivering them to the Marwaree, said, "Take back these ornaments and return the notes." On this the Marwaree returned six notes for rupees ten each. The jemadar took charge of both the ornaments and the notes. At about 11 P.M. we returned to the Khan Bahadoor's house.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry. Mr. Venayekrao Hurrychund, solicitor, defended the accused.

A MUCH-NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.

We understand that the following petition has been forwarded to the Bench of Justices, with a view to the carrying out of a greatly needed improvement, viz., the completion of the DeLisle Foras Road:—

"Gentlemen,—We the undersigned inhabitants of Lower Mahim, most respectfully beg to represent to the Worshipful Bench, that on several occasions we have petitioned the Municipal Commissioner, requesting him to complete the unfinished portion of the DeLisle Foras Road, from the Firemen's house as far as the Elphinstone Road, and further on as far as the Purbadavie Main Road; but have not yet had the good fortune of our request being complied with.

"In order that the Worshipful Bench may fully understand the real want we have of this road being completed at an early date, and recognise our claim, we beg to submit to the favorable consideration of the Worshipful Bench a few of the principal items out of many mentioned in our several applications to the Municipal Commissioner—viz., That the Foras DeLisle Road, completed only as far as the Firemen's houses of the B. B. & C. I. Railway workshops, is not available at all for the use of the inhabitants of this locality, most of whom were the owners of the ground taken by Government for the construction of this road, at a very low price, many years ago, with the express desire on the part of Government of facilitating communication between Mahim and the town. Between this unfinished portion and the Esplanade Road, lies a rivulet having a constant flow of water towards the Worlee Sluices, and this rivulet becomes more dangerous to the passengers, especially during the rains when the water rises to the enormous height of, say, thirty or forty feet, and bars the way both for cattle and passengers.

"The remaining portion, say from the Elphinstone Road as far as the Purbadavie Police station, is in a worse condition, and has been pronounced by competent Engineers to be in a dangerous state, quite unsafe both for carriages during the day and night, and during night for passengers. Many gentlemen unacquainted with the state of the road in question have met with accidents. This road is becoming daily of the greatest importance, since the formation of the workshops of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and the opening of the stations at Parell, of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies, where a large number of the inhabitants of this locality are employed, and are as well daily passengers by both these stations, and have chiefly to travel by this road.

"Most of the petitioners residing on this side of Mahim are owners of horse conveyances as well as bullock hackeries, but on account of this unfinished portion of the road, are compelled to take a very long drive towards Dadur Road, and thus lose half an hour more in coming down to the town.

"As most of your petitioners are owners of cocoanut plantation carts, as well as house proprietors, on both sides of the Purbadevie Road, also owners of salty fields on either side of De Lisle Foras Road, they now find great difficulty in passing carts of manure or other materials safely to or from their property, as well cattle to their fields, especially during the rains. Consequently, if this road is not completed, our properties will become much less in value day by day, while the same taxation imposed in the town is expected from us without the slightest difference.

"We do not in the least aspire for the construction of splendid roads and streets in abundance, as most of our brethren in the town enjoy, but simply put in a just claim, craving the impartial Worshipful Bench to accord the necessary sanction for the construction of a permanent road in question, and confirm the surety made in 1867.

"We do not wish to encroach upon the valuable time of the Worshipful Bench, as we have fully explained the hardships and inconveniences in our former petitions to the Municipal Commissioner; if need be, we are still prepared to satisfy both the Worshipful Bench and the Municipal Commissioner of the absolute necessity of constructing this road.—We remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

"S. B. J. D'ALEREO,
(And many others.)

"Lower Mahim, 31st October 1870."

HINDOO BURNING GROUND.

Pursuant to a circular issued by Mr. A. T. Crawford, Municipal Commissioner, a meeting of the leading Hindoo Justices of the Peace was held yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall, for the purpose of considering the propriety of providing funds towards defraying the expense of burning the corpses of indigent Hindoos, and also for providing other convenient cremation grounds in Bombay.

The meeting was well attended.

A letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy was read, regretting his absence from illness and offering certain suggestions which were considered by the meeting.

The question of burial and cremation grounds for the Hindoo community was discussed,—especially with reference to recent notifications that certain of such grounds are to be closed from the 1st of January next.

It was considered that although the burial grounds at Colaba Point and Tank Bunder are objectionable, a burial ground there was no reason why these or adjacent grounds should not be used as burning grounds; and that the cites are convenient for the purposes.

It was agreed that the present burial ground known as "New Sonapore" on the Flats was altogether unsuitable for burials, and should be closed as proposed.

It was resolved that higher ground to the north at the point where the Haines and Worlee Roads meet was suitable and fairly convenient for a burial-ground:—while that proposed at Matoonga on Government ground was too distant, except for outline districts for which it could be used. It was accordingly determined that inasmuch as the Municipality was bound by law to provide suitable burning and burial grounds, a vote to be asked at the Budget Meeting to be held this day (Wednesday) for Rs. 30,000 to be expended (*a*) in the purchase of ground at the junction of Haines and Worlee Roads; (*b*) for its enclosure and preparation, (*c*) for the enclosure of the Tank Bunder cremation ground and that at Colaba Point.

It was also resolved that a select committee of the Hindoo Justices should be appointed by the Bench and requested to decide all the details of the scheme and any matters concerning the disposal of the Hindoo dead. It was left to this committee to report whether a burial ground was necessary at Colaba, and if so, where it should be established?

It appeared that of an average of 6,000 bodies annually buried, 3,000 were the bodies of infants and members of castes which must be buried, leaving 3,000 to be disposed it, if possible, by cremation.

It was resolved further that the select committee aforesaid should be instructed to devise a scheme by which funds might be obtained in carrying out the objects of the meeting, either by contributions or by bequests.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION IN BOMBAY.

Appended is a memorial which has been very largely signed by the native inhabitants and sent in to the Chairman of the Justices:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Worshipful Bench of Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island, Bombay.

The Humble Petition of the Rate-payers of Bombay.

Respectfully Sheweth,—That your Worships' petitioners, residents and rate-payers of Bombay, feel much concerned at the growing taxation of the Municipality and dissatisfied with the manner of a great deal of its expenditure. They therefore beg leave respectfully to submit the following representation for your consideration, trusting that your Worships will be pleased to accord to it that attention which petitioners as your constituents humbly consider it entitled to.

2. The *regime* of increased local taxation in Bombay unfortunately began just when its trade and prosperity had suffered a severe shock, and while the tax-payers' means since that time have been gradually diminishing, their burdens have fer the last five years gone on increasing till now they amount to Rs. 35 lakhs a year. It is necessary, however, to remember that to force the municipal income to this vast sum, recourse has to be had to the retrograde step of re-imposing taxes on the commonest necessaries of life used by the poorest residents of the city.

3. The Budget Estimate for the next year shows a surplus, and yet it is proposed to raise the police rate by three-quarters per cent. Petitioners submit they are already taxed heavily enough in one shape or another, and any increase to their burdens ought to be avoided, so long at any rate as the prevailing depression in business and general want of employment continue.

4. But if petitioners are thus dissatisfied with the growing taxation, still less reason, they submit, is there for their being satisfied with the manner of the growing expenditure. To render this clear it is enough to glance at the rate of its progress. Leaving aside the year 1865, which may be considered a year of experiment, petitioners take leave to contrast below the expenditure for the year 1866 with that proposed for 1871—

Head of Charge.	1866.	1871.*	Inc. per Cent.
Collection and House Assessment...	66,000	1,09,769	66.3
House Rent	18,000	28,500	58.3
Controller's Establishment...	43,720	54,832	25.2
Commissioner's Establishment ...	52,074	54,326	4.3
Clerk of the Peace	15,216	23,328	53.3
Subscription to the Agri-Horticultural Society...	3,000	15,000	400.
Health Department	6,26,646	5,81,811	7.6 (dec.)
Markets and Slaughter Houses ...	10,740	68,978	523.
Workshop	...	33,624	...
Maintenance of Water Works ...	33,888	46,452	37.13
Storekeeper's Establishment ...	3,600	8,304	136.6

5. Now, petitioners submit, the above table shows an alarming increase of expenditure under every item with single exception of the one which concerns the principal object for which the Municipality exists. The Municipal Commissioner will doubtless give his own explanations in the matter. But petitioners trust your Worships will not easily consent to impose burdens on them or to sanction expenditure which can possibly be avoided. Petitioners will venture on a few instances.

(*a*) Among the propositions before the Bench is one for contracting a fresh loan of seven lakhs of Rupees for constructing works, most of which will not be wanted at least for 20 years to come: nor would the Municipality be in a fair position to undertake them within that period. The existing loans to which the chief sources of income stand mortgaged amount to upwards of 30 lakhs of Rupees, necessitating an annual charge of over three lakhs as interest and sinking funds, and one-half of this drain goes for money *borrowed for current expenditure*! Until at any rate this extreme financial irregularity is blotted out of existence, petitioners trust no more loans will be sanctioned for the works proposed. They may come in good time; there is no reason why the work of twenty years should be crowded into five. Nor can it be profitable to do so; for "more haste than good speed" is a maxim as applicable to this case as to any other. The prevailing good credit of the Municipality which is adduced as a strong reason for contracting fresh debts, petitioners submit, will increase instead of diminishing under the economy they plead for.

(*b*) House rent in 1865 was only 6,000, and that at a time when rents were exorbitant. It is now put at Rs. 28,000! Petitioners find it hard to believe that the increased figure represents any reasonable wants. Nor can they see any reason why amidst so many edifices newly constructed in the town, the Municipality should not have gone for one. Government might assuredly have given it a spot of ground and the construction of a house at any reasonable expense for the municipal establishments would have been a more rational and prudent undertaking than many which the Municipality has hitherto entered on or which are now proposed for its adoption.

(*c*) The charges for assessment and collection of the taxes are nearly twice the amount they stood at in 1866. Petitioners find it difficult to account for this increase. Owing to retrenchments in Government offices and the general progress of education, petitioners believe there are many men available who would make excellent officers on moderate salaries and this circumstance should be turned to advantage and economy. Instead of this there appears in the Municipality a tendency to give extravagant salaries to a few and thus necessitate a further increase of establishment.

(*d*) These remarks which petitioners have submitted with reference to some of the items of expenditure above, may easily be extended to the rest. They will therefore not trouble your Worships with observations on any of them, except the proposed contribution of Rs. 40,000 to the Contagious Diseases Act. Petitioners respectfully beg leave to state that already the introduction of this Act has scandalised the native community, and it stands to reason that the violence thus done to their feelings should not be added to by a measure of expenditure which outrage one's sense of fairness and offers a premium to a few profligate at the public expense.

* Since this petition was drafted, the report of the Finance Committee has been published. But the reductions or changes proposed by the Committee are so trifling that the figures of the Budget Estimate may well stand as given above.

THE POSITION OF THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA, FROM 1ST JUNE TO 31ST DECEMBER 1868.

Dr. 1st June 1868.	Rs.	a.	p.
To balance on this date, viz.:—			
With Messrs. Remington and Co. ... Rs. 898	11	2	
Do. the Secretary ... ,, 451	2	6	
Do. the New Bank of Bombay ... ,, 447	7	0	
	1,797	4	8
,, Government Contribution to the Society ...	1,750	0	0
,, Municipal do. to the Gardens...	4,500	0	0
,, Proceeds from English Vegetable and Flower Seeds ...	2,998	8	9
,, Do. Plants and Indian Seeds ...	908	2	0
,, Subscription from Members, viz:—			
On account of 1867... ...Rs. 30	0	0	
Do. of 1868... ... ,, 780	0	0	
	810	0	0
,, Balance of Municipal Special Grant of Rs. 35,000 ...	14,054	15	2
,, Do. of Government Grant of Rs. 24,514 ...	6,000	0	0
,, Proceeds of Greengrass and other Garden produce ...	650	0	0
,, Ground Rent ...	21	7	0
,, Fines from Mallees ...	0	5	2
,, Amount received from H. H. the Gaekwar on account of the Queen's Statue ...	30,000	0	0
,, Interest from Messrs. Remington & Co....	31	13	8
Total... Rs.	63,522	8	5

Cr. 31st December 1868.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Office Establishment...	1,075	0	0
,, Garden do.	2,686	1	4
,, Extra Biggaries at the Gardens ...	1,023	13	0
,, Pension Account ...	225	0	0
,, Purchase of English Seeds ...	2,228	8	6
,, Do. of Plants ...	664	8	0
,, Repairs to Roads, and laying out of the Gardens...	1,443	0	2
,, Remitted to Mr. Noble on account of the Queen's Statue ...	30,000	0	0
,, Messrs. Scott, McClelland & Co. for the Architectural Green ...	20,254	0	0
,, Printing and Advertising Charges...	194	4	0
,, Garden Pots...	743	12	0
,, Office Contingencies ...	787	11	11
,, Garden do. ...	1,104	8	5
,, Meat for Animals ...	114	6	0
,, Messrs. Rosselet & Co. for winding up the Sassoon Clock ...	126	0	0
,, Commission and Petty Charges to Messrs. Remington & Co...	34	0	0
	Rs. 62,739	9	4
,, Balance this day, viz.:—			
With Messrs. Remington and Co.... Rs.	83	15	8
Do. New Bank of Bombay, Limited... ... ,,	447	7	0
Do. the Secretary ... ,,	251	8	5
	782	15	1
Total... Rs.	63,522	8	5

Bombay, 31st December 1868.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1869.

Dr. 1st January 1869.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Balance this day, viz.:—			
With Messrs. Remington and Co.... Rs.	83	15	8
Do. New Bank of Bombay, Limited... ... ,,	447	7	0
Do. the Secretary ... ,,	251	8	5
	783	15	1
,, Government Contribution to the Society...	3,000	0	0
,, Municipal do. to the Gardens...	9,666	10	8
,, Subscription from Members for 1868 ...	90	0	0
,, Proceeds of English Vegetable and Flower Seeds ...	3,274	10	5
,, Do. Plants and Indian Seeds ...	1,980	0	6
,, Do. of Grass and Garden Fruit ...	1,200	0	0
,, Amount collected on account of Dr. Birdwood's Testimonial ...	1,280	0	0
,, Loan from Dr. Gray ...	750	0	0
,, Ground Rent ...	33	11	0
,, Interest from Messrs. Remington & Co. ...	13	11	9
Total... Rs.	22,071	11	5

Cr. 31st December 1869.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Office Establishment...	1,800	0	0
,, Garden do. ...	4,794	5	11
,, Extra Biggaries at the Gardens ...	1,321	2	0
,, Pension Account...	250	0	0
,, Repairs to Roads and laying out of the Gardens...	2,137	10	6
,, Purchase of Plants...	1,789	4	1
,, Do. of Animals...	25	0	0
,, Do. of English Seeds ...	1,210	2	10
,, Do. of Garden Pots...	573	10	0
,, Printing and Advertising Charges ...	401	10	0
,, Messrs. Scott, McClelland & Co. on account of the Clock Tower...	185	0	0
,, Amount remitted to Dr. Birdwood, being subscription recovered in part on account of his Testimonial ...	1,129	6	6
,, Meat for Animals ...	246	7	4
,, Winding up of the Clock at the Sassoon Clock Tower ...	189	0	0
,, Purchase of Plants (Dr. Gray's loan) ...	150	0	0
,, Address to Dr. Birdwood ...	682	0	0
,, Office Contingencies ...	919	1	3
,, Garden Contingencies ...	2,680	2	2
,, Commission and Petty Charges to Messrs. Remington & Co. ...	41	2	0
Rupees...	20,585	0	7
,, Balance this day, viz.:—			
With Messrs. Remington & Co. ... Rs.	214	6	1
Do. New Bank of Bombay, Limited ... ... ,,	447	7	0
Do. the Secretary... ... ,,	824	13	9
	1,486	10	10
Total... Rs.	22,071	11	5

Bombay, 31st December 1869.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST OCTOBER 1870.

Dr. 1st January 1870.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Balance on this date, viz:—			
With Messrs. Remington & Co. ... Rs.	214	6	1
With the New Bank of Bombay, Limited ... ,,	447	7	0
With the Secretary ... ,,	824	13	9
	1,486	10	10
,, Government Contribution to the Society...	2,500	0	0
,, Municipal Contribution to the Victoria Gardens ...	12,083	5	4
,, Proceeds of English Vegetable and Flower Seeds ...	1,461	12	5
,, Do. of Grass and Garden Fruit, &c...	925	0	0
,, Do. of Plants and Indian Seeds...	2,673	12	0
,, Ground Rent ...	9	9	0
Total Rupees...	21,140	1	10

Cr. 31st October 1870.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Office Establishment...	1,550	0	0
,, Garden do. ...	4,429	0	1
,, Extra Biggaries employed at the Gardens.	1,641	8	0
,, Pension Account ...	300	0	0
,, Repairs to Roads and laying out of the Gardens ...	2,549	13	9
,, Purchase of English and Indian Plants...	3,145	9	1
,, Do. of English Seeds	1,148	3	10
,, Do. of Garden Pots...	649	10	0
,, Meat for Animals ...	461	9	8
,, Printing and Advertising Charges...	48	8	0
,, Advance to Mr. Bhasker Ramchundraji...	200	0	0
,, Winding up of the Sassoon Clock ...	164	0	0
,, Cash paid Colonel Ansell for Aloe Fibre...	132	0	0
,, Garden Contingencies ...	2,648	7	4
,, Office do. ...	7·7	2	5
,, Commission &c. charged by Messrs. Remington & Co. ...	25	1	6
Rupees...	19,820	9	8
,, Balance on this date, viz.:			
With Messrs. Remington & Co. ... Rs.	150	12	9
With the New Bank of Bombay, Limited ... ,,	447	7	0
With the Secretary ... ... ,,	712	4	5
	1,310	8	2
Total Rupees...	21,140	1	10

Bombay, 1st November 1870.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA, IN CONNECTION WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Dr. 1st January 1868.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Amount of Municipal contribution to the Victoria Gardens	7,500	0	0
,, Ditto realized by sale of Plants and Indian Seeds,...	2,061	14	0
,, Ditto of Green Grass, Garden Fruit, and on account of the privilege of cultivating certain plots of ground at the Gardens ..	650	0	0
,, Ground Rent ...	6	12	6
,, Fines from Mallees ...	0	1	11
Rs.	10,249	4	11
,, Amount of excess paid by the Agri-Horticultural Society for the maintenance of the Gardens...	2,633	4	1
Total... Rs.	12,882	9	3

Cr. 31st December 1868.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Garden Establishment	5,66)	7	7
,, Extra Biggaries employed at the Gardens...	1,028	13	0
,, Pension Account...	225	0	0
,, Plants purchased for Gardens	661	8	0
,, Repairs to Roads, Garden, Bungalow, and the general laying out of the Gardens ...	1,443	0	0
,, Garden Contingencies...	2,816	10	5
,, Winding up of the Sassoon Clock ...	56	0	0
,, Garden Pots...	743	12	0
,, Meat for Animals ...	114	6	0
Total... Rs.	12,882	9	0

Bombay, 31st December 1868.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA, IN CONNECTION WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Dr. 1st January 1869.	Rs.	a.	p.
To amount of Municipal contribution to the Victoria Gardens	9,666	10	8
,, Do. realized by sale of Plants and Indian Seeds...	1,980	0	6
,, Do. of Green Grass, Garden Fruit, and for the privilege of cultivating certain plots of ground at the Gardens ...	1,200	0	0
,, Ground Rent	33	11	0
Rs.	12,880	6	2
,, Amount of excess paid by the Agri-Horticultural Society for the maintenance of the Gardens	1,311	3	10
Total... Rs.	14,191	10	0

Cr. 31st December 1869.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Garden Establishment	4,794	5	11
,, Extra Biggaries	1,321	2	0
,, Pension Account	250	0	0
,, Repairs to Roads, Garden, Bungalow, and the general laying out of the Gardens ...	2,137	10	6
,, Plants purchased for the Gardens... ...	1,789	4	1
,, Animals purchased	25	0	0
,, Garden Pots...	573	10	0
,, Repairs to the Sassoon Clock Tower... ...	185	0	0
,, Meat and Milk for Animals...	246	7	4
,, By winding up of the Clock at the Gardens	189	0	0
,, Garden Contingencies	2,680	2	2
Total... Rs.	14,191	10	0

Bombay, 31st December 1869.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA, IN CONNECTION WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Dr. 1st January 1870.	Rs.	a.	p.
To amount of Municipal contribution to the Victoria Gardens	12,083	5	4
,, Do. realized by sale of Plants and Indian Seeds	2,673	12	3
,, Do. of Grass and Garden Fruit, and for the privilege of cultivating certain plots of ground at the Gardens...	925	0	0
,, Ground Rent	9	9	0
Rs.	15,691	10	7
,, Amount of excess paid by the Agri-Horticultural Society for the maintenance of the Gardens...	297	15	4
Total... Rs.	15,989	9	11

Cr. 31st October 1870.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Garden Establishment...	4,429		
,, Extra Biggaries employed at the Gardens...	1,641	8	0
,, Pension Account...	300	0	0
,, Repairs to Roads, Gardens, Bungalow, and the general laying out of the Gardens ...	2,549	13	9
,, Plants purchased for the Gardens	3,145	9	1
,, Garden Pots...	649	10	0
,, Meat for Animals	461	9	8
,, Winding up of the Sassoon Clock	164	0	0
,, Garden Contingencies	2,648	7	4
Total... Rs.	15,989	9	11

Bombay, 1st Nov. 1870.

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS DURING THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1870.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
To amount of Municipal contribution (2 months)...	2,500	0	0
,, Sale of Plants	say 100	0	0
,, Ground Rent	0	2	0
Rs.	2,600	2	0
,, Estimated balance which the Society will have to pay towards the maintenance of the Gardens...	66	14	0
Total Estimated Income... Rs.	2,667	0	0

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Garden Establishment	say...	946	0	0
,, Extra Biggaries		387	0	0
,, Pension Account		50	0	0
,, Winding up of the Sassoon Clock		24	0	0
,, Garden Pots		245	0	0
,, Meat for Animals		65	0	0
,, Garden Contingencies		250	0	0
,, Repairs to Roads and filling up Beds, &c...		700	0	0
Total Estimated Expenditure... Rs.		2,667	0	0

Bombay, 7th November 1870.

SIMLA.

1st November.—Well may one of your correspondents, writing from a sister hill station, remark that while their "season" has concluded with only a brush between a doctor and a captain, that of Simla has concluded with an awful tragedy. But our season has ont yet ended; there has been a comedy also worth relating. But first to the awe-inspiring theme. I have already informed you of the principal events regarding the murder of Mrs. Sealey. The murderer has been tried in the Simla Court and committed upon two counts. First, the murder of the unfortunate woman, and secondly, an attempt to take his own life. On Friday last was the first day of trial. The accused was defended by Mr. Ludlam and Mr. Arratoon. The principal witnesses for the prosecution were Dr. Thorpe, Mr. Sealey, Mr. Hill, and one native servant. It would appear that Mr. Sealey had come home to tiffin at 2 o'clock that day, the deceased partook of the meal with him. He returned half an hour after to his office, which was at some little distance from his residence. Mrs. S. then went up into the room of the accused, and some altercation took place, which ended in the murder as I have before related. The only witness in the scene having passed away from the world, we have only circumstantial evidence to guide us, and that appears very full and conclusive. The cousin of the accused came to visit him about 3 o'clock and was sitting in the verandah smoking, when he heard words between the parties in the room, and subsequently a muffled report. He called the sweeper and told him to go and see what had happened. The sweeper's and the cousin's evidence clash considerably in this part of the proceedings. The one party states that on hearing the report he left the house, only sending the sweeper to see what had happened. While on the other hand, the sweeper states that he went into the room and when he saw the state of affairs he informed the cousin, who then told him to go and inform Mr. Sealey, and after that he left the house. When Mr. S. came into the quarters, he found his wife laid upon the bed, and the prisoner sitting on the bed. The prisoner said to him, "See what your wife has done, she first shot herself and then shot me." The prisoner asserts that he was lying on the bed and Mrs. Sealey lying on his chest, that she had determined upon self-destruction and taking the rifle, placed the muzzle under her chin or ear and shot herself, the shot separating her skull and afterwards lodging in the prisoner's shoulder. This most improbable story was soon demolished by the medical evidence, which went to prove that the deceased had received two cuts with a sword, the first from the back of the head which cleft the skull almost through, and the second, which was from the top of the head crossing the first cut just above the temple, and thus separating that portion of the skull entirely from the lower part of the head. Furthermore it was shown that the stain of the powder on the prisoner's shoulder proved that the bullet could not have passed through the head of the deceased before it entered into his arm, or the stain of the powder would not be still visible. It was also proved that blood had been seen on the sword after the arrival of both Dr. Thorpe and Mr. Sealey. On the entrance of these two gentlemen, all the doors leading into the verandah were found bolted and the communicating door between the sleeping and the messroom, not having a bolt was fastened by means of two gimlets driven one into each fold and a handkerchief passed round their handles. This precautionary step seems to have been taken to prevent being disturbed while the prisoner was engaged in endeavouring to wash some of the deceased's linen and the sword. However, it is needless to say more; the prisoner was yesterday, the second day of his trial, fully committed to stand his trial at the opening of the Sessions at the Lahore Chief Court on or about the 5th instant. The prisoner shed tears when he heard the sentence.

I shall let you have the particulars of the other case to-morrow.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE CALCUTTA OPERA.

There was certainly no fault to be found with the audience at the Opera House on Thursday night (Nov 3) on the score of coldness or want of sympathy. The applause was loud and frequent, and thoroughly appreciative. The "Secret Marriage" is, indeed, a universal favourite, notwithstanding the supreme absurdity of the plot, for, after all, no one thinks much about the story that is being so delightfully unrolled. The music throughout is of that light, sparkling character that always takes with a public not severely scientific. There is not a scene that is not marked with some delicious melody, which one loses with regret till comforted by another equally musical. The honours of the evening were divided between Signor Tournerie, the good natured, fatuous Count, and Signora Cortesi, as Elisetta, and in the order of their names. Both, however, are certain to become in the highest degree popular. Signora Polli also was more than once deservedly applauded, nor did Signor Coy pass unrecognised. All these artistes are a real acquisition, and would hold their own on some of the most celebrated opera houses in Europe. Signora Varesi, we regret to say, has not yet effaced the "but," which stands against her name. Her acting is excellent, full of life and animation, but there is no denying the fact that her voice is—flat. Of Signor Grandi it is enough to say that, as the heavy, unconsciously comic father, he was as perfect as the most fastidious critic need desire. To the orchestra, also, we have nothing to offer but compliments, though

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"

OF 15TH OCTOBER.

Q. & A.

"What mania has seized on France?" asks an indignant contemporary. *Punch* replies, "A'lemania."

LUNCHEON BY THE SEA.

"Here! quick! somebody lend me a spade! There's been a small whirlwind, and all the Blancmange is buried in the sand!"

A CARDINAL ERROR.

Just now Mrs. Malaprop is greatly interested about Rome, and hopes the dear old Pope is still under petticoat government, and does as his Aunty Nellie wishes.

THE UNCO' GUID.

Scrupulous Waiter—"A what? A sangwitch! Na, na! I'll gie ye breed an' cheese, an' as much whuskey as ye can drink; but, tae mak sangwidges on the Saubberth day?"

VERSAILLES, OCT. 5, 1870.

"The Royal head-quarters were transferred here to-day."—*Telegram.*

Ghost of Louis the Fourteenth (to Ghost of Napoleon the First)—"Is this the end of '*All the glories?*'"

BRILLIANT IDEA.

Maid—"O James! I've gone and forgot my lady's evening hair! Left it, all plaited and ready on the toilet-table!"

James—"Well! Let's see. There's lots o' ladies a stoppin' where we're going. Perhaps you'll be *able to borrow some, and we'll telegraph for the other.*"

PUZZLE FOR PAINSTAKERS.

A new book, named The Mystery of Pain,
Treats of a subject reason can't explain;
But, though the mystery remain in doubt,
The fact is but too certainly made out.
A stomach-ache 'tis pain enough to rue:
Rack not your brains and get a headache too.

A PASTORAL REBUKE.

First pedestrian (they've lost their way).—"Look here. This must be the East, mustn't it? There's the chancel window—that's always east; then the south must be——"

High-church priest ("turning up" suddenly out of the vestry).—"I beg your pardon, gentlemen, but I can't allow my church to be used for a secular purpose. You'll find an unconsecrated weathercock on the barn yonder!"

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

Why does dear M. Victor Hugo, of whom one would never willingly speak otherwise than respectfully, write such intolerable fustian as that which he has lately addressed to his countrymen? How he must despise them, if he thinks that they relish it. However, we cannot be grave with him. Here he has been bidding the Germans come on, for "Paris awaits you, the lightning in her hand." Why, the very women in the capital supply the retort. They say that the German soldier wears a "lightning conductor" on his helmet. So the lightning will not avail, and really we don't think much even of M. Hugo's thunder. Let him *not* roar again.

A TOLERABLE TIARAFUL.

After all, the condition of his Holiness of Rome is not at all unenviable. According to a telegram from the eternal and also temporal city:—

"Signor Sella has sent to the Pope fifty thousand crowns, the amount of the Papal civil list for the present month."

Thus, if the holy father has lost one crown to Victor-Emmanuel he is consoled with fifty thousand crowns by Signor Sella. The telegram which informs us of Sella's munificence in sending him those crowns, rather superfluously adds—

"The Pope has accepted the money."

Trust him. Trust infallibility.

A COMPLAINT.

Decrost Mister Punch,—As a lovver of truth and justiss I do hope as you will put this in your next Campprussian. Here is a nadvertsmunt which I assend:—

A young lady wanted, immediately, as companion, of good appearance, from 22 to 30 years of age. Must not object to travel, writing and speaking French perfectly (without accent), and English if possible. A German or English lady preferred. Please answer in French, enclosing carte de visite and the necessary references, to B. J.

I do not say mutch for my English, not being a nativ, but I do know French, and so I wrote:—

"Cher ; B., "Jer swee ontrer dangtangs and trought tangs of age. Je n'objecty pay poor to travril avick vous. Jer can cerivey frangsceais parfatement oui. Jer inclose carte-de-visite, as mentionny par vous.

"Yours, &c."

And I were refused!! Make this kanone all over the inlitind glob, is the cry of your affliked.

MISS MIGGS.

GHOSTS AT VERSAILLES.

All blest large Charity conceives the Dead,
Though in the flesh some played a demon's part,
Angels, by craze or circumstance misled;
Tropmann himself, perhaps, a Saint at heart.

The Fourteenth Louis, and Napoleon First,
May have been Loves incarnate, but purblind;
Thence was the world with their well-meaning cursed:
Two would-be benefactors of mankind.

Therefore, if Ghosts, from their celestial sphere,
The drama can of earthly life survey,
That pair, with joy serene, their sight now clear,
Viewed Strasburg won on that September day;

The same as when, from Allemania reft
Was Strasburg, nigh two hundred years ago;
The day of restitution as of theft:
It pleased those Shades to see things ordered so.

Glad, at Versailles, the sometime pompous King,
Purged of his pomp, beneath his image stand
Saw Prussia's Chief; heard his own palace ring
With German shouts for conquering Fatherland.

And he, that other, who on Earth had spread
Slaughter and cruel havoc far and wide,
Smiled down approvingly from overhead,
With mild benevolence and chastened pride.

Complacently the great rebuke they viewed
Of their extinct ambition, in the halls
Sacred to Moloch, fiend with gore imbrued,
Whose pictured orgies decorate the walls.

"To all the glories of vainglorious France
Behold an end; the fitting end," they said.
In good and truth so greatly can advance
The spirits, purified, of bad kings dead.

A FEW NOTES ON SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Some of the Liverpool discussions have been exceedingly edifying. But with the edifying portion Mr. Punch has nothing to do—he reverses the priests of science too much to make jest of their discourses, even when they are preesy. He remembers George Herbert, of Bemerton, on sermons.

"When all wants sense
Heaven takes a text, and preaches—Patience."

But there were many deliverances at Liverpool which only a fool, with a large F, would have desired to avoid or abbreviate. Peruse them, scholastics, in the *Athenæum*, and be wiser. Them shall you have earned the right to note these lighter things.

A paper was read on "Mothæmoglobin." This is the instinct, or disease, which induces moths to burn themselves in the globes of lamps. No very effectual way of preventing this was indicated, but keeping them out of the room by shutting the windows might do something.

A gentleman had unfortunately lost his paper of "Remarks on the Heart of a Chinese Dog containing Hæmatozoa," but he gave a pleasant notice respecting the embryonal development of the Hæmatozoon Bilharzia, which was listened to with great delight and satisfaction. There is a rule against encores, which might have been relaxed in the present instance.

The "British Coniferæ" were described. They may be seen at all watering-places. These cone-bearers wear a soft hat, tapering to the top, and it was held by the meeting to be a great improvement on the billicock, sung about in *King Lear*—"Billicock sat on Billicock's Hill," &c. It is not to the discredit of the many-sided Swan of Avon that the hat he praised was not for all ages, but only for a time.

"Indications of a Pagan Race" were stated to exist in Scotland. The meeting at once admitted that these were highly probable, and several members testified to awful superstition in that country. One speaker said that a Scotchwoman had refused to subscribe to the sick and wounded fund because of "that Popish symbol"—the red cross, on the Collector's book.

There was read an excellent paper on the "Relations to one another of the Fins of Fishes." What the fins relate to one another was not mentioned, but a member thought it might help the discussion if he mentioned that at dinner he never gave turbot fins to his relations, if they were poor. It becoming clear that *he* had dined, he was assisted to impart any further facts to the Nymphs of the Mersey.

In the Moon Section it was mentioned that *Plato* is found to be habitually covered with a great number of spots. This seemed easily accounted for. He is very difficult to read, and when a student lays down his pipe to turn to the lexicon, bucey will often escape. Bitter beer, too, contains colouring matter.

The lamentable, or at least regrettable fact was stated that the perihelia of certain comets crowd very much about the solar apex. It is so evidently the fault of the sun's motion in space, that the Congress decided on making a representation to that eminent body, in order that the unseemly crowding may cease. He is to be respectfully reminded that he is not the great bear.

In the Biological Section a paper was read proving that "in certain persons over-study has a tendency to produce insanity." It was admitted, however, that the number of these persons was small, infinitesimal, in fact compared to the number of those in whom understudy had already developed something like idiotcy; but this discussion was reserved for the Brighton meeting, when illustration will be supplied by the fashionable young fellows plentiful in that locality.

In the Money Section a very remarkable proposal was made. A gentleman "advocated the use of one-pound notes, to prevent the wear and tear of coins." We live and learn. We never tore a sovereign, but have often torn a one-pound note, when the dirty, flimsy, evilsmelling rag was presented, as change, by a Scotch inn-keeper. N.B.—We always kept the pieces.

The same gentleman contended that a golden sovereign was only a token. Sir John Lubbock (we must name him) justly and indignantly declared that it was more than a token. Before we can decide the controversy, we desire more information, and any number of sovereigns which Sir J. L. will cause to be forwarded to us from Lombard Street, we will first accept as tokens of his esteem, and we will then submit to crucial tests for the establishment of their complementary value.

Having thus brought his remarks to the £ *s. d.* point, which is the be-all and the end-all of all sublunary matters, Mr. Punch concludes with his congratulations to the Philosophers of Liverpool, a locality which they have now discovered to derive its name from certain Blue Ducks, which once abounded there. They are still represented by sundry darlings who attend and adorn social science meetings.

SOME ASPECTS OF PARIS DURING THE SIEGE.

PARIS, Oct. 9.

PARIS, invested by an immense army, isolated from the rest of the world, with its outer and inner belt of fortifications, and inside the latter a complete network of barricades, with its 450,000 men under arms burning with patriotic enthusiasm of a certain kind, who camp in all its open spaces, exercise on its boulevards, line its ramparts, guard its gates, parade its streets, crowd its cafés and restaurants—Paris, with the wreck of an Empire not yet cleared away, and a Provisional Government of the best intentions incessantly assailed by a crowd of vain, crotchety, or envious Lycurgi, who only wait their opportunity to seize the reins of power, is of course no longer the gay and frivolous city of a few months ago. Luxury and display have ceased to flaunt there. Brilliant equipages, prancing horses, and liveried lacqueys have disappeared with their masters; gone alike are the meilleur and demi-monde, the grandes dames, and the decorated marshals, the obsequious senators and the corps législatif deputies, the vieillards blasés and the jeunesse dorée, the male and female mouchards, the petits crevés and the cocottes. Advocates and journalists, who govern us, with shopkeepers, working men, gardes mobiles, and concierges, are the only classes that appear to be left in Paris.

All that restless inventive faculty which distinguishes the Parisian is stilled, or at least turned into one particular channel—the national defence. There are, of course, no new fashions, plays, songs, or music; no new books, pictures, bronzes, or photographs; no new jokes, and no new scandal, and no news, even save of what transpires within an area of some thirty square miles, which is the present limit of the influence exercised by what Frenchmen vaingloriously term the capital of the world. The theatres are all closed; and as for songs, the Parisians have entirely given over piping; the jewellers and modistes have exhibited the same objects in their windows for now nearly a month past, and it is the same with the book and print sellers. All the comic journals and fashion publications have ceased to appear, and there has not been a new novel since the commencement of the war. The menus of the grand restaurants exhibit a painful uniformity; for Paris is without fish and without game, has hardly any poultry, and very little meat, no rare vegetables, and neither cheese nor even butter, on which the French cuisine so largely depends. Europe no longer lays itself under contribution that Paris may dine sumptuously, and does not even care whether she dines at all. Russia has given over sending its woodcocks, hazel hens, and ptarmigans; Italy its kids, larks, and pheasants; England its grouse and mackerel; Norway its salmon and snipes, Germany its hares and hams, Spain its partridges and olives, Belgium its oysters and pigeons, and Holland its turbots and herrings. And it is the same with home consignments: one could hardly expect that Strasburg besieged should send its pâtes de foie gras; Perigord forwards no more truffles, Fontainebleau no more frogs, and Burgundy no more snails. To-day, however, in Paris it is not so much the question as to what one will dine off, as it is of dining at all. Beef is so scarce that people positively fought for it in the butchers' shops until these were provided with a citizen guard; and, just as the early bird obtains the worm, so it is the early dinner at the restaurant, and he alone, who secures the filet aux champignons or the bifteck aux pommes.

If the news in the papers is limited, the advertisements have almost entirely disappeared, and such as there are relate exclusively to preserved provisions, or to modes of preventing fire arising from a bombardment from spreading. An extinguishing compound, into the constitution of which we are told protoxide of calcium enters, is offered at 12f. the square yard, common sand being 8f., with 3f. extra for laying it down. Protection, too, is ensured against bombs in the shape of sacks of earth at 3f. each. A Mutual Assurance Association against risks arising out of the siege has been, moreover, established. It divides Paris into three zones, and charges a premium—half of which is payable in cash and the remaining half dependent on the amount of claims the association will be called upon to meet—of 1 per cent. on assurances of property situated within the inner zone, 2 per cent. in the intermediary zone, and 3 per cent. in the exterior zone. On October 7, within a week after the association was formed, it announced that it had already effected assurances for 250,000,000f., or ten millions sterling.

As yet one only knows of Paris being really besieged by the occasional rumbling of distant cannon, but that a bombardment is believed to be imminent is apparent from the fact that the Government have given notice to the holders of all spirits stored at the entrepôt of Bercy to remove their stocks, and bury them beneath sand, within three days from the 4th of October. Official notices, moreover, cover the walls and crowd the newspapers, setting forth the hundred and one precautions to be taken in case of such an eventuality as a shower of shells deluging Paris. Ample reservoirs of water are to be provided, and buckets filled with water are to be kept in readiness on every story. The court-yards and upper floors of all houses are to be cleared of combustible materials; all curtains and hangings that can be dispensed with, and all books and papers, are to be removed; easy means of access to the roofs of all houses are to be provided, and sacks of earth are to be kept in readiness to close the openings in the basement stories. Wholesome enough advice no doubt, but which very few will follow until they find the bombs come flying over their heads!

Were it not for the balloon postal service, the world would know as little of what is going on inside Paris as Paris knows of what is going on in the world; and this is next to nought. It is to M. Nadar that we are indebted for it—the initiator of the daring conception of the Géant balloon, that real castle in the air which so completely failed to realize the sanguine dreams of its projector. Our first balloon, inopportunely named Neptune, and freighted with numerous copies of M. Jules Favre's report of his interview with Count Bismarck and a considerable quantity of letters, started on its aerial voyage early in the morning of Friday, September 23, from the Place de Saint-Pierre, at Montmartre, where M. Nadar makes daily ascents in his large "Captive" balloon, attaining an altitude of upwards of 1,600 feet, which enables him to detect the various movements made by the Prussians for some distance around Paris for the information of the military authorities. This first experimental balloon successfully accomplished its mission succinctly, as we learned by the return of the carrier-pigeons which it had taken out, the Government at once entered into arrangements for the despatch of a series of balloons, under the direction of experienced aëronauts, and contracted with M. Nadar for the manufacture of a certain number, and to-day the salle de bal of the Emperor Montmartre is converted into an immense balloon factory, employing nearly a couple of hundred hands, under M. Nadar's direction. In the same way M.M. Godard, the aëronauts, are employed in the construction of other balloons, and more especially of what are termed "balloons libres," which are made of paper, and are each capable of carrying some fifty or sixty thousand "cartesposte." These letters are simply ordinary cards 4½ inches long by 2½ broad, bearing on one side a written communication and on the other the address. The cost of transmission is one penny each, which includes the postage from the town adjacent to which the balloon chances to alight and the address to which the card is addressed. A regular system of look-outs has been organized in the departments, we are told, to watch for these balloons, which on their descent are taken to the mayor of the commune, who charges himself with the conveyance of their cargo to the nearest post office. These balloons are only sent up when the wind chances to be in a decidedly favourable direction, with the view of their not falling into the hands of the Prussians. The contents of every card are, moreover, read by the postal authorities before it is despatched, who satisfy themselves that it contains no information likely to be serviceable to the enemy should the balloon chance to come into his possession.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE NORTHERN PROVINCES OF FRANCE.

ROUBAIX, Saturday, Oct. 8.

THE English papers have spoken of military levies carried on all over France, and of an almost general rising among the male population. Unhappily, however, there is nothing in all this beyond an obvious open display of readiness to defend the soil. The want of organization, of the merest elementary knowledge of what is needed to make war, is something terrible. Long continuance under a system of centralization has made the provinces quite helpless, and the best efforts of the population will scarcely be able to give France the help she needs. The recent decree for a levy of all men between twenty-one and forty ought to have been answered within a month by a mass of men several times larger than that which Germany could bring into the country; and, even admitting that Prussia's advantage in having well-trained troops to oppose to these fresh levies would not be lessened by the approaching winter, mere numerical strength ought to do something in favour of France, if in any way it could only be organized. But nothing of the kind is to be expected yet. The South, if it is not ruined by discord, may bring forth a military force not less deserving the name than the demoralized remnants of the imperial army. But in the North there is even less hope. M. Henri de Cathelineau is organizing to some little purpose in La Vendée. M. Testelin, an eminent oculist and surgeon, is entrusted with the national defence of the four departments of the Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Aisne, and Somme. But all this belongs to the future. M. de Cathelineau's aims do not profess to go beyond a mere formation of a corps of France-tireurs and éclaireurs, whom the Prussians refuse to recognize as belligerents, threatening to shoot them like wild beasts—a spirit, I may remark, in parenthesis, which seems to have been greatly appreciated in England; as if, were their country to be invaded, Englishmen would have recourse only to such measures of expulsion as are allowed by the enemy's code of war, and as if the defence of one's property and life by all possible means is not justified by the law of all countries. M. Testelin, on the other hand, associated with the Prefect of the Nord, M. Pierre de Giraud, and a committee of which M. Brame, late colleague of M. Pallikao, is a member, has scarcely done more than negotiate a loan of 15,000,000 francs—not brought yet to a happy conclusion. Nor even when the money comes in is it likely to be of much use for the general defence of France, for the Northern departments are chiefly anxious to ensure their own safety. At Arras, as well as at Lille, great expense has been entailed in fortifying these cities, which will scarcely be exposed to attack until Bismarck resolves to conquer the whole territory of France. All the Northern Committee does besides this is to enlist volunteers, and send them over to what is called the Army of the Loire, and also to arm as many of its National Guard as it can. Of drill or any necessary martial exercise there is little to be seen, the National Guard seeming to incline to the idea that as long as business can possibly be transacted in the North of France it should be attended to eagerly; and all the more since the rest of the country is deprived of its mercantile opportunities. Ask any man about the state of affairs here and he will answer you, "So far we cannot complain. Our manufactories are working as usual, and the workmen get full pay. But we are perfectly aware of the danger which threatens us hourly."

The majority of the prosperous classes are, indeed, prepared for the worst. All sorts of negotiable property have been sent over to London and Brussels, and houses have been already secured on Belgian territory for occupation at a few hours' notice. To say nothing of those who have actually left France, and who belong chiefly to the central provinces, Belgium must be prepared to receive at least another 50,000 Frenchmen as soon as the news spread last night at Lille about the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg marching on this city becomes more consistent with reality. In all the frontier towns and villages houses are let or are placarded as to be let. The nearer the place is to the frontier, the more it is crowded with French families. Menin, Hersaux, and Espierres seem to be the chief refugees of the lower middle class; while Ghent, Tournai, and Courtrai are crowded with well-to-do people both of Imperialist and Royalist persuasion. The emigrants chiefly consist, of course, of women and children, with the addition of a few old men; but occasionally one meets those stout healthy middle-aged men with very young wives, who profess that, under the present dreadful circumstances, they consider it their most sacred duty to put their ladies beyond danger, and to remain by their sides to protect them from the risk they might incur in a foreign country from their youth and inexperience. It is strange that there is no particular denomination for these gentlemen, for they are to be found everywhere, England included.

The immigrants have rendered life in Flanders a little more lively than usual. Pretty faces and charming dresses are often seen in the streets of these exceedingly clean but exceedingly clumsy towns. In many a house is music to be heard; and the melodies of Auber, Thomas and Gounod, as well as those of Chopin and Herz, are becoming quite familiar here. The young ladies, having much time to spare, devote it chiefly to their toilette, but still do not allow themselves to wear anything but black. A little ribbon of some bright colour in the hair is all that shows that they are not in mourning. On Fridays the dinner table at the more respectable hotels is divided into two parties—the fasting and the non-fasting: almost all the French mothers occupy with their daughters fasting places. The dinner is not much worse, still these French ladies think it their duty to exchange several courses of meat for as many courses of fish. And if you compliment them on this effort of virtue, you hear that since the daughters of France are powerless to help their country, the least they can do is to propitiate Heaven by fasting and devotion.

Sometimes you may trace amid these anti-Republican, religious, and distinguished emigres the presence, or at least the occasional passage, of persons more disturbing. In the travellers' book at several frontier towns I saw the names of several well-known Republicans, who were on their way into France. I found, also, in one of the hotels a big "Carte spéciale du théâtre de la guerre, indiquant les places fortifiées," which map was embellished with the likenesses of all the European Sovereigns; and judging by what has happened to the likenesses of Napoleon and King William, I take it that some highly refractory politicians have lately visited this generally imperturbable part of Europe. The face and head of Napoleon was covered with a red cap, and a string was drawn around his neck; as to King William, his face was skilfully transformed with a few strokes of the pencil into a death's-head, to which the inscription of "Le Roi de la Mort" was appended.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

FROM THE "PALL MALL BUDGET" OF OCT. 14.

ECCENTRIC PATRIOTS.

Among the many grotesque means of saving the country now resorted to or proposed in France, the formation of a certain new corps of defence in the department of Gers is one of the most remarkable. Its members are all dressed in black, and are all under the vow of strictest silence. All commands are given by signs. At present the corps consists of fifty men, all picked shots, armed with the Minié rifle. Their banner is a skull. No one knows the name of their leader, who has paid all the expenses of their equipment.

GERMAN ORIENTALISTS.

Amid the thunders of war the German Orientalists have not only held their annual meeting, but have actually celebrated the twenty-five years' "Jubilee" of the society, founded on the 2nd of October, 1845. The four founders of the society, Professors Fleischer, Pott, Brockhaus, and Rödiger, all celebrated veterans in Eastern philology, received gold medals from the society, together with an address by Dr. Bertheau; next M. von Dorn presented a letter of congratulation in Latin, on the part of the St. Petersburg Academy, while Professor Krehl handed in another from the Graz Philosophical Faculty. Finally the Prussian Minister of Public Worship and Education expressed his congratulations through Professor Olshausen. The Emperors of Russia and of Austria also sent letters of high degree to the four learned originators of the society.

PRETTY DEAR.

The incidental taxations imposed on a visitor to a theatre are considered heavy enough in all conscience, but we are informed of a novel assessment, the publication of which may be useful to at least a section of the patrons of the drama. One of the most attractive features of the new houses is the buffet; and not the least attractive feature of the buffet is the lady who presides, with companions to match, at the counter. These young ladies have started a system of elegant extortion which might be envied by a duchess playing at shop in a fashionable bazaar. They offer to pull a motto cracker with any of the genteel "Guppies" who may happen to come within range, and the invitation to the sport is done with an air of agreeable coquetry which in its way is irresistible. When the pull is over the cracker explodes, and the almond with its rhyming wrapper is duly extracted; and then the gentleman discovers that he must pay the sum of one and sixpence for the fleeting pleasure he has enjoyed.

THE PRUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

A great deal has been said about the Prussian artillery. We are asked to believe that the French were beaten at Sedan not because they were one to two, but because their artillery was muzzle-loading while that of their enemies was breech-loading. And we have been invited to raise a hubbub against our Ordnance Department so as to ensure the adoption of breech-loading field-guns for the British army. But this is a little too much. The fact is that before the present war broke out the breech-loading system was condemned by Prussia, and new guns were in hand. The war ought not to have come off this year, and next year the muzzle-loading artillery would have been ready. Whether their performance at Sedan and elsewhere has brought the breech-loaders a reprieve we do not know. All belief about the German artillery should be regarded as premature until data can be got for a serious analysis, so much to each of the factors—construction, shell, handling, tactical employment—may be ascribed its real share of the results obtained.

A FEW WORDS OF MIRABEAU'S.

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* draws attention to the remarkable acumen displayed by Mirabeau in his estimate of the military capacities of his countrymen. A contest with united Germany would, in his opinion, prove a very hazardous undertaking, and France would enter upon it with certain disadvantages. He says—

"La nation française est très-brave, sans doute; toutes sont susceptibles de l'être; et la nôtre a peut-être plus de cette verve brillante, de ce point d'honneur impétueux qu'on est tenté de prendre pour une plus grande valeur: mais on ne sauroit se dissimuler qu'elle n'est pas aussi militaire que la nation allemande. Meilleurs duellistes, sans doute, incontestablement moins bons soldats; plus actifs, plus impétueux, plus capables de ces surprises; moins susceptibles de calme, de soumission, d'ordre, de discipline (et c'est là presque tout à la guerre); voilà ce que nous sommes."

The passage occurs in the eighth book of Mirabeau's treatise "De la Monarchie Prussienne sous Frédéric le Grand."

PROPHECIES ABOUT THE PAPACY.

The doom of the Papacy has been the favourite subject of prophecy for any number of years, and hitherto the prophets have been so signally unfortunate in their guesses that the Pope, in spite of present omens, can still afford to smile at Dr. Cumming. Anyhow mentions an "exceeding strange" prophecy which is now near its fulfilment, and claims attention both on the score of antiquity and the friendly source from whence it first emanated. It occurs at the end of Bucelinus's "Nucleus Historiæ" (1654), and purports to have been written by St. Malachi, a monk of Bangor and Primate of Ireland. The words of the prophecy are not quoted by Aubrey, but he states that "if it be true, there will be but fifteen Popes more." The occupant of the Holy See at the time when this observation was made was Alexander VIII., from whom the present Pope is fourteenth in succession. It may therefore be considered that Malachi is no prophet, or else that the full of the Papacy will follow close upon the death of Pius IX. The latter event, as his Holiness has often remarked of late, cannot be far distant; and it may be added that the life which it will terminate has been tersely but not unhappily described by the same St. Malachi as "Crux de Cruce."

WHAT THERE IS IN A NAME.

It is well worth consideration whether countries might not occasionally change their names as well as individuals. Names often make nations as well as individuals restless. Some few years ago a gentleman in this country wisely changed his name from something else to Norfolk Howard, and we cannot doubt that he felt much easier when the change had been effected. Ireland would probably be far less restless under a new name; France, also perhaps; but this is not the time to make the suggestion to her. Napoleon I. changed his own and other people's names with a sublime recklessness. The names of his family, as they appear in the act of guardianship made on their father's death, were—Joseph, Napoléone, Luiggi, Girolamo, Mariana, Carletta, Annonciada. These last three became Elise, Pauline, and Caroline; and subsequently the Court Calendar announced them as Marie-Elise, Marie-Pauline, and Marie-Caroline. Even his old mother did not escape, and instead of her real name, Letzia, was re-christened Marie-Letitia. His first wife's name, as it appears in her contract of marriage, was not Josephine, but Marie-Josephe-Rose. We may be sure that Napoleon would not have adopted these changes if he had not found it convenient, and there is no good reason why nations and cities should not study their own convenience in a similar manner. Some parts of London we could mention would "by any other name smell as sweet," and certainly could not smell less so than they do at present.

WOMEN AT THE POLL.

The first election in the United States in which women have taken part has just been held in Wyoming. A delegate to Congress and several territorial officers were to be chosen. The Republican candidate for delegate was elected by a majority of 160. The total number of female votes was under 600, and of these nearly three-fourths were cast for the Republican ticket. As at every previous election the Democratic party was in the majority—a year ago its majority was over 1,400—it would appear that the ladies of Wyoming do not take their politics from the heads of their houses, unless, indeed, owing to peculiar circumstances most men with families in the territory belong to the Republican party. Two ladies were candidates for territorial offices—one for a county clerkship, the other for a school superintendentship, but both were unsuccessful. The election passed off with the greatest propriety. Not so much as an unpleasant remark, it is said, was made on the new voters, though, as a correspondent remarks, this may have been partly owing to the fact that "both parties were courting them." The ladies with few exceptions, we are told, were brought to the polls in carriages and omnibuses, and as soon as they deposited their ballots they stepped in again and were driven home. In one case the oldest woman in Cheyenne, a venerable matron of eighty years of age, came to the poll. "When she alighted from the buggy the whole crowd surrounding the polls, Republicans and Democrats, took off their hats while she marched through and deposited her vote. When she turned to go away three cheers were called for and given so rousingly that they were heard for several squares."

"GENERAL" CLUSERET.

There seems to be a notion afloat, strengthened by his supposed identification with the prominent "General" of Mr. Disraeli's "Lothair," that the General Cluseret of whose performances at Paris, Lyons, and elsewhere we have just heard so much is really a practical soldier who has somehow or somewhere won distinction and the title wherewith he dubs himself. It is true that this erratic individual, like Mr. Disraeli's ubiquitous warrior, was once selected to be offered a Fenian command-in-chief. But we are quite sure Mr. Disraeli, when applying this incident to a character in his work, was not so misled as those who now think that every Red Republican who is called a general is one of the Garibaldian type he depicts. Probably the eminent writer was very well aware of the antecedents of Cluseret, who, instead of fighting on either side during the American Civil War, as has been reported, was only connected with war in the same safe manner as the illustrious Mr. Offerzon Brick. From what authority he holds his title of general is not known in New York, where it is very well known, however, that during the heat of the war he was conducting a low-class newspaper, now extinct, devoted to the interests of the Irish Americans. It was to this service, and not to any in the field, that General Cluseret, a Frenchman by birth, an American by citizenship, and an Irishman by affection, owes his high estimation among the Fenians; which as little as his late exploits in getting up abortive civic revolutions in his own native country entitles him to rank with those "men of the sword" who, on Mr. Disraeli's dictum, win such striking respect in the ultra-democracy of the world from those who are merely "men of the pen."

JOHN CHINAMAN.

The invasion of France by the Germans will in some respects not have more important effects upon the French than the invasion of the United States by the Chinese will produce upon the Americans. The Chinese began by competing with the shoemakers in Massachusetts; they are about to compete with the railway navvies in New Jersey, and great consternation has also been caused by their invading the dominion of the wash tub. We learn from the *New York Weekly Tribune* that in the dead of the night seventy of these heathens lately tramped through a suburban village *en route* to Belleville, near Newark, where there is a large laundry employing hundreds of hands. These new comers were washermen—brought by out-of-the-way routes and with great secrecy—Belleville, to avoid the violence of American citizens, who view these proceedings of the Chinese with alarm and indignation. There are some, however, in America who gladly welcome these industrious strangers, and look forward to being released by their assistance from the tyranny of servant-girls. The washerwomen, being pushed from their tubs by the Chinese naturally compete with the servant-maids, who have hitherto ruled their employers with a rod of iron. It would be an immense boon to many a household in this country if the Chinese would come to England and compete with our own laundresses. They are stated to be most capable performers in the laundry. There is plenty of room for improvement here. Not only is the cost of washing considerable, but the work is as a rule very badly done. The clothes of different families are promiscuously huddled together in the dirty dwellings of laundresses; and perhaps one of the many reasons why this metropolis is in a chronic state of fever lies in the absence of any precautions against the spread of infection by this mingling of garments that takes place every week. It is as well that we do not know all that happens to our clothes when they "go to the wash," otherwise we might often be tempted to refuse them re-admission on their return.

GARIBALDI AS A GENERAL.

It is just as well to recollect, while French Republicans exult in the addition of Garibaldi to the staff of their army, that that erratic warrior, though at times he has been extraordinarily successful in revolutionary movements, has been uniformly unfortunate in his encounters with regular troops in the open field. In 1859 his volunteer command was only saved from being destroyed or driven into Lake Como by General D'Urban, who had completely out-manœuvred him, because at this critical juncture the allied army advanced towards the Ticino, and Giulay was forced to call in all detachments instantly to meet them at Magenta. In 1866 the volunteer army corps which co-operated under Garibaldi in the mountains west of Lake Guarda was held in check by a mere handful of Austrians, and proved of extremely small service in facilitating the attack on Venetia by the regulars under the King and Cialdini. How utterly the last two Italian expeditions of the hero of Caprera have come to grief at Aspromonte and Mentana is in the memories of all. The fact is that Garibaldi's forte is altogether in a different line from that which the French need. He is great at exciting enthusiasm in a population that has been slumbering under the evils of a despotic Government until the fire of revolution is kindled. But the French want quite another sort of leader, one who understands the details of war on a grand scale, and, above all, can enforce discipline, and that has been always the weak point of Garibaldi's forces whenever and wherever he has appeared at the head of one. The General Polkès who so precipitately abandoned Orleans before the Prussians approached, despite the protests of the municipality, and without even waiting to collect his own detachments, is a Frenchman by birth, an American by citizenship, and an Irishman by affection, owes his high estimation among the Fenians; which as little as his late exploits in getting up abortive civic revolutions in his own native country entitles him to rank with those "men of the sword" who, on Mr. Disraeli's dictum, win such striking respect in the ultra-democracy of the world from those who are merely "men of the pen."

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TENDER RELATIONS.

There can be little doubt that it would be a great charity to establish an institution to serve as a refuge for elderly people in weak health who have a small competence of their own and are accordingly subjected to every kind of torture which the ingenuity of attentive relations can inflict upon them. Relations, as a rule, never trouble themselves about the existence of any member of their family if he is an utterly penniless pauper, because the sight of his distress is too painful for them to see; but their hearts are really so warm by nature that a very slight spark will suffice to kindle the flame of affection within their bosoms. It is not only the sickly millionaire, but even the poor old woman-of-all-work pensioner who is followed to the grave by an officious crowd of loving relatives. Major-General Hutt, in his evidence before the Committee on Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals, which appears in their report just issued, speaking of the pensioners in Chelsea Hospital whom it would be impossible to remove, says there are now eighty-seven in the infirmary, some of them perfectly paralyzed and otherwise disabled. General Hutt says—"When men of this class have got pensions they are preyed upon by their relatives. Many a man comes into the hospital to seek refuge from his relations. A man came to me, and begged to be taken into the hospital. I said to him, 'You have got a good pension.' He said, 'Pray take me in, and do not let anything which you hear prevent me from being taken in.' I said, 'It rests entirely with you.' A day or two afterwards I got half-a-dozen letters about this man from people calling themselves his relatives, and they said that they were broken-hearted at this poor old man coming to the hospital, and that it was the freak of the moment, that he had had a quarrel. I sent to him and he said, 'For God's sake, sir, take me in,' and he was accordingly taken in. It is only a few weeks ago that a poor old man of eighty years of age dragged his limbs from Hampshire and begged to be taken in. His antecedents were very good. I said to him, 'Certainly you shall come in. We cannot take you in at this moment, because there are some days to run before your out-pension expires.' I gave him a few shillings, and sent him to the workhouse until he should come in; but two or three days afterwards some of his relatives came and dragged him back again, and he never came in." It is wonderful that, when so much tenderness can be purchased for a few sixpences, so little of it is given away gratuitously.

THE NEW U. S. MINISTER IN ENGLAND.

From a biographical sketch in the *New York Times* of September 24 we learn that Senator Morton, the newly appointed United States Minister to this country, is forty-seven years of age, having been born in the State of Indiana in 1823. As a boy Mr. Morton served an apprenticeship to the trade of a hatter, but at sixteen he was enabled to att